THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 136

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Postcodes / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Trade Pacts Tied to Unity; Churchill Sees New Planes; Shoe Point-Ration Urged

The World's Day—May 6, 1943

Washington: Reciprocal Trade for 3 Years Urged

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program for three years in the interest of "unity in the war effort, of a secure peace hereafter and of American prosperity," has been recommended to Congress by the House Ways and Means Committee. [Page 9.]

Five foreign air carriers have been granted temporary permits by the Civil Aeronautics Board to connect the Caribbean area and Central America with Miami, Fla. Applications of two United States lines for similar routes were denied on the ground they lacked equipment. Royal Dutch Airlines, Taca, Lowell Yerex, Expreso Aereo Inter-Americano, and Compañia Nacional Cubana de Aviacion, are the beneficiaries.

Funds for the Florida barge canal have been refused by the Senate Appropriations Committee, 17 to 14. Congress had previously authorized construction but without providing funds.

A Committee for Congested Production Areas, set up to co-operate with and supplement state and local handling of population problems in war production areas, is to be directed by Corrington Gill, former Assistant Administrator of the Works Projects Administration. The Committee is under the Budget Director, Harold Smith.

Higher pay for approximately 1,500,000 government employees is up to the White House following House adoption, 272 to 119, of a conference report on the Federal overtime pay bill. The bill includes a $300 a year increase for those receiving $2,000 or less a year, and for others a 15 per cent increase up to and including $2,900 a year. Those on an hourly basis would receive an increase for hours above 40 at practically straight time.

In Europe: Churchill Views Secret Plane Tests

Prime Minister Churchill has viewed secret tests of new model warplanes so revolutionary in design that they may change the whole trend of aeronautical development, according to a London announcement.

Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Nazi Secret Police, has arrived in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, and was immediately received by Dr. Ante Pavelich, the state leader, according to a Berlin broadcast, which was followed by instructions to German editors not to publish the item.

Premier Mussolini told Italians in a speech from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia that the Italian forces "will return to Africa."

Thousands of planes, tens of thousands of trucks, jeeps and other military vehicles, and over 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs have been sent to Russia from the United States, says Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator. [Page 7.]

Hope for Polish-Russian amity rose with Premier Joseph Stalin's statement in favor of a strong and independent Polish state after the war and friendly relations between the two nations, with possibly an alliance of mutual assistance against the Germans, their common enemy.

Crown Prince Olav of Norway has arrived in Britain by plane from North America, it is announced

Revolt of Bulgarian Army units against an order sending them to Yugoslavia to fight against the guerrilla forces of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch is reported from a "reliable source," which said the order was finally canceled.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, conferred with Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador, regarding the new development in Russo-Polish relations arising from Premier Stalin's statement on the post-war status of Poland

More than 11,000 Norwegians have crossed the Swedish border, according to the Swedish Minister of Welfare. It has been estimated that between 100 and 400 persons escape from Norway to Sweden every week

A Danish naval force is about to be assembled to join the Allied forces, according to a British broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System

National: Labor Dispute at Bendix, N. J., Settled

Settlement of a labor dispute at the Eclipse Aviation Pioneer Instrument Division of the Bendix Corporation at Bendix, N. J., has been announced by the National Labor Relations Board field examiner. The 143 employees who walked away from their jobs April 12 are to be reinstated without prejudice to their seniority.

A higher milk price of 23 cents a hundred weight is the maximum distributors may pay for Class I fluid milk in New Jersey was authorized by the Office of Price Administration regional office at New York. The new ceiling is $3.83 for milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat content

A minimum wage rate in the stone, clay, glass and allied industries, employing about 500,000 persons, is to be recommended by a committee of 24 persons just appointed by the Department of Labor. Chairman of the group, which will meet May 27 in New York City, is Robert P. Brecht, professor of industry at University of Pennsylvania.

Soldiers from Camp Pickett were fighting forest fires in Giles and Bland Counties in western Virginia throughout the night Dryness has made a serious situation, according to M. C. Howard, Forest Supervisor, although some fires had been brought under control

Boston: Point-Value Ration for Shoes Urged

Rationing of shoes on a point-value system, instead of on the present unit or per pair basis, was recommended today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association. [Page 2.]

Higher food costs after the war were foreseen today by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association who gave glimpse into the restaurant of the future. [Page 5.]

Absolute necessity for New England housewives using such meat cuts as the neck, chuck, brisket, flank, shoulder, and shin, due to scarcity of fillets, rump roasts, and porterhouse steaks, is emphasized by John J. Doheny, Massachusetts Meat Rationing Officer. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts' potato shortage is being eased somewhat as small shipments of tubers dribble in from the South and West and within two or three weeks the civilian supply should be "materially leveled," John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator for the Federal Distribution Administration, predicted today.

Thousands of production employees of the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards are balloting today to determine whether they wish to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining by the American Federation of Labor. The election was conducted under the supervision of A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the First Region of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston.

Liberia: Tubman Succeeds Barclay to Presidency

William V. Tubman has been elected President of Liberia to succeed Edwin Barclay, who has held the Presidency since 1931. Charles L. Simpson Liberia's Foreign Secretary, was elected Vice-President.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, May 6, 1943

Boston and New England News	2-5	Financial Pages	14, 15
Connecticut Letter	4	For Young People	10
Daily Features Page	19	Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	2
Editorials	20	Radio Timetable	2
		Sports Page	16
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	12
		"Thy will be done" (With German Translation)	
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Camp (grouped)	10
		Classified	16-17
		Restaurant (grouped)	16

Weather Predictions

Milder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:18 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:03 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 8:19 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:02 a. m.

N.E. Warned: Smoke Clouds Are Gathering

Conversion from oil to coal promise of great increase in nuisance unless action is taken.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Black smoke that rises every winter over the city of Boston from belching chimneys with harsh effects upon laundry bills, furniture, building exteriors and shrubbery, is going to be two to three times worse next winter . . . unless something drastic is done to prevent it.

This warning issued today from three separate sources representing the War Production Board, the average citizen and a civic organization located in the center of one of Boston's soot-coated districts in Dorchester.

Mrs. Dorothy Worrell, head of the Civic and Business Aid Bureau, said that conversion of the equivalent of 60,000,000 barrels of fuel oil to coal throughout New England by next fall threatens a heavy increase in the 200,000 to 300,000 pounds of soot estimated to be dropped on every square mile of Boston terrain annually.

Soft Coal Coming

Thousands of tons of soft coal being shipped into Boston from the mines of Virginia, she said, mean more than the usual smoke screen over Boston next Winter. Which meant to her the aggravation of a problem in smoke control which has never been adequately solved in the city.

The real problem in smoke control is not so much smoke as it is the fly-ash that comes out chimneys where combustion is bad according to D. A. Chapman, former Smoke Commissioner for Massachusetts and now Regional Engineer of the War Production Board in Boston. Of the 320,000 tons of pulverized coal burned in Boston boilers in one year, he said, 10 per cent or 30,000 tons of fly-ash comes out with the smoke and lays a blanket of soot on window sills, shrubbery, furniture, and building fronts.

As it is, the companies that sandblast local buildings say that their work in Boston is far more difficult and expensive than in any other large city in the northeast.

Violation of Law

One plant in Dorchester is obliged to sweep up the fly-ash from Boston chimneys every morning. At least five big operators in Boston, according to Mr. Chapman, are in direct violation of the state law which rules against fly-ash. Some others, he said, have done a real job not only in smoke control but in stopping fly-ash which is not visible as it comes out the chimney.

Smoke control is an engineering problem, Mr. Chapman stated, starting with the proper setting up of coal stokers. In other words, he considered smoke control preventative rather than curative as hundreds of new operators turn away from oil to coal. Smoke, he said, is an indication of wasted heat. Hence he linked smoke control with the national conservation effort.

Speaking from the standpoint of an average Boston citizen, Mrs. L. V. Briggs, of Beacon Hill, pointed out that fly-ash is becoming so troublesome that it is even getting into family ice-boxes. In New York City, she said, there are 70 inspectors for smoke abatement work . . . 70 for 7,000,000 population, or one for 100,000 people. Even at this rate, Boston's smoke abatement district with 2,000,000 population, she added, should have 20 inspectors, instead of 7.

Axis Nearing Collapse in North Africa; Swedes Doubt Nazi Peace Bid to Russia; Lewis Ignores NWLB-Panel Hearing

U.M.W. chief continues to defy Government in move which may renew walkout.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—John L. Lewis, who called off one wartime nation-wide coal walkout at the last minute, set the stage for another today when he continued to flout the duly constituted agency for dealing with industrial disputes, the National War Labor Board.

Neither Mr. Lewis nor officials of the United Mine Workers were present this morning when the three-man NWLB panel resumed hearings in the coal dispute in executive session with representatives of the northern and southern coal operators.

The soft coal operators told the panel that mine workers' earnings have increased much more rapidly since 1941 than living costs.

The operators presented figures designed to prove that the 500,000 members of the U. M. W. are not entitled to the $2-a-day wage increase they are seeking.

Operators' Figures

Charles O'Neill, President of the Northern Appalachian Coal Operators, said that living costs in the average mining town increased 24.2 per cent from January, 1941, to January, 1943. Average weekly earnings increased 73 per cent from October, 1940, to February, 1943, he said.

Mr. O'Neill conceded that the figures had been disputed by the mine workers during negotiations in New York.

Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the panel, opened the hearing by expressing his regret that "Mr. John L. Lewis . . . and his colleague have not been able to attend these sessions and aid us by presenting to us the miners' side of this important controversy."

Mr. Cooke said he hoped that representatives of the miners would attend later. "To use a Quaker expression," he said, "'the latchstring is on the outside of our door.'"

Later, the panel, in an unprecedented action, threw the hearing open to the press.

Although Mr. Lewis snubbed the NWLB in a continuation of tactics that seemed to many as leading to another climax in the coal controversy, other events were different today in Washington.

Plant-Seizure Bill

In the first place the Senate yesterday passed the first major piece of labor restrictive legislation in New Deal history, in the form of the much-amended Connally plant-seizure bill. In so doing it served grim notice that the Congress stands back of the Executive, if another coal walk-out occurs, and that Mr. Lewis will not be defying merely the President but Congress as well. The measure was passed overwhelmingly, 63 to 16, and now goes to the House, where those sympathetic to organized labor fear a much more drastic curb will be proposed.

In the second place, Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes increased his authority in case of a possible fuel emergency.

Mr. Ickes signed an order en-

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

United States Army Signal Corps from Wide World

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers

Commander of United States armored forces who has been named by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to succeed the late Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews as commander of American troops in the European theater.

Swedes Pin Future Hope On Anglo-U. S. Victory

The Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, now on tour in Sweden, with a representative group of American journalists, at the invitation of the Swedish Government, continues his observations on Sweden with an article declaring that although peace feelers are in the air Hitler has so far made no definitive peace offer to Russia.

By Charles E. Graike
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 6 — Germany has not yet made any definite peace offer to Russia. This opinion was expressed to me today by some of the best-informed observers here.

It is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of this view. But it serves to throw into its proper perspective the whole question of a separate peace.

Stockholm is like a seismograph. The most delicate tremors indicative of Russo-German peace negotiations would be recorded on the instruments of Swedish diplomatic sensibility. A separate peace would place Sweden in immediate danger from Germany. And historic contests between Russia and Sweden cause Stockholm to watch with deepest feeling whatever tends to give the Soviets a direct frontage on Swedish borders.

Thus Stockholm becomes the starting point for many reports related to a German peace offensive. There is no question but that the Germans have put out numerous and strong peace rumors and occasional feelers. Also there is no question but that the Nazis seriously are preparing for the moment when military stalemate makes peace offers the last hope for German survival.

The entire situation is summed up by a story relayed here from Southern Germany. It may not appear very funny to American readers, but it is significant because the Germans still use jokes as means of talking politics and other verboten subjects.

"Where are you going for your vacation?" it runs.

"I am planning a holiday in Moscow."

"Isn't that very expensive?"

"Not as long as I am only planning."

So the Nazis keep planning it that way. Meanwhile, the rumor campaign has a dual purpose in itself. First, it is obvious that Germany would be delighted by any division between the Allies. Secondly, peace rumors always are interpreted as an indication that Germany is getting weaker so Dr. Joseph Goebbels uses them in an attempt to ease military pressure by pretending that the Reich is near collapse anyway.

Separate peace rumors swelled up here three weeks before the German "discovery" of the Poles they said were executed by the Russians at Katyn. Now, as a result of Stalin's May Day speech, Nazi peace talk suddenly has been switched off.

One puzzling aspect of German peace rumors is that so often they are accompanied by what seems to be specific detail. For example, one reported trial balloon which is supposed to have been offered to the Russians prior to the German recapture of Kharkov contained the fantastic condition that the Germans would hold title to the Ukraine but would lease it to the Russians for agricultural purposes. Similarly, Danzig and East Prussia were to be handed back and forth across the rumor table.

These reported conditions are meaningless. If anyone wants to invent a peace story it is just as easy to invent possible territorial settlements as window dressing.

Meanwhile, Stalin's assurance that Russia will not quit the war makes Sweden breathe considerably easier. As Sydsvenska Dagbladet writes: "It looks as if Moscow now is satisfied with the opening of a second front in the near

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Giraud accused by own air aide of 'lukewarm' and 'expedient' role toward Allies.

The following dispatch cabled from Algiers by The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondent gives some idea of the difficulties in the way of obtaining a united French effort in North Africa. Whether or not the speech attributed to the French air commander reflects in any degree the private views of General Giraud, it would seem to indicate that there is among the French officers in North Africa a strongly anti-democratic group which renders the whole United Nations policy in that field extremely delicate and uncertain.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, May 6—Claims that Gen. Henri Giraud, despite his pledge to restore the Third Republic, is only lukewarm in his adherence to democratic ideals have been made by Gen. Jean Mendigal, commander of the French Air Forces in North Africa. A similar assertion was made recently by Gen. René Prioux, General Giraud's Secretary-General for Military Affairs.

General Mendigal is reported to have asserted in a recent speech that General Giraud is merely making concessions to the United Nations for reasons of expediency.

The speech was delivered to officers and noncommissioned officers of aviation at Biskra on April 5, when General Mendigal reputedly said: "After the expiration of a two-month period of legislative revision you will see that the work of the Marshal [Phillipe Pétain] will, in fact, remain intact."

This speech was reported as having been made in the courtyard of a school only a few yards from Allied headquarters.

"Necessity for Bluffing"

According to notes taken by a member of the audience, General Mendigal said: "The necessity for the present bluffing in the French Administration is because for the time being the French find themselves allies of the democracies. These powers get their people into action by talking to them of democratic ideals and liberty. It would not do to give the impression that this ideal is despised by many Frenchmen. It would not be politic, for Americans," General Mendigal argued, "have not understood our 'subtle game' of 1942."

"They remember only French actions directed against Anglo-Saxons—and it must be admitted there have been some. Also the Government at Algiers has been obliged to revise laws and decrees of Vichy or at least to stimulate such revision."

General Mendigal is said to have offered his interpretation of General Giraud's attitude in the words quoted above.

External Change Only

General Mendigal agreed certain external details had been modified, and observed:

"Basically, what is there for you to worry about, gentlemen, if the

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Allies pushing ahead on several fronts — Red Army only nine miles from Novorossisk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

One of two things appears to be happening in Tunisia. Either the entire Axis defense system is crumbling rapidly or a general enemy withdrawal has begun.

Here are the latest developments.

American troops have captured Djebel Achkel on the southern shore of Lake Achkel and Djebel Cheniti on the north shore.

The British First Army has driven the Germans from Djebel Bou Aoukaz, a stronghold 12 miles northeast of Medjez-el-Bab.

The British Eighth Army has made further local gains in the Enfidaville sector and some of its patrols have penetrated deeply behind German positions.

Allied fighter planes have carried out 1,200 sorties for their biggest single day's efforts in the Battle of Tunisia.

And bombers have struck new blows at the Axis Mediterranean supply line, sinking two ships and severely damaging seven more.

By gaining control of Djebel Achkel and Djebel Cheniti, the Americans have greatly increased the pressure on Bizerte. With strong French support, they are now within 10 miles of the Axis-held port on both sides of Lake Achkel. Djebel Cheniti had been regarded as the biggest remaining barrier to a break-through to Bizerte.

At the same time, the British conquest of Djebel Bou Aoukaz greatly advances an Anglo-American pincers move against Tebourba, only 18 miles west of Tunis, and opens another door to the central coastal plain.

But most significant of all, perhaps, is the greatly increased activity of Allied airmen. Bad flying weather apparently is over at long last and the tremendous advantage of the Allies in the air may now be exploited to the fullest.

There have been no further reports on the Allied "invasion fleet," which the Nazis say is moving eastward in the Mediterranean. However, OWI Director Elmer Davis has added fuel to the speculative fires by expressing the opinion that Allied operations are certain to get under way in Europe this summer.

Meanwhile, big things also are happening in Russia. Red Army troops have driven to within nine miles of the Novorossisk Black Sea base, and the possibility of a Nazi "Dunkirk" from the Caucasus as well as from Tunisia now looms strongly. Moscow anticipates a German attempt to withdraw across the Kerch Strait into the Crimea, and a strong naval force has been assigned to head it off. The Soviet advance on Novorossisk appears to be picking up speed and power rapidly.

In the Far East, American bombers officially are credited with dropping more than 30 tons of bombs on Japanese-occupied Toungoo in Burma, while Liberators have fired a 5,000-ton Japanese ship off New Guinea. And the spokesman for the Chinese Army warns again that Japan is preparing "an important move."

Move to Raise Minimum Pay Of Women in Laundries Opens

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Observing that it was surprising how many thousands of women are working for a very low wage, Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, announced today a move to raise the minimum wage for more than 10,000 women in the laundries and dry cleaning establishments of Massachusetts.

"The average weekly earnings that many women have been getting in the laundries is about $10.50," Mrs. Smith said. "The minimum wage for over 35 hours a week is 30 cents. Because of a kink in the wage order, many work only 32 hours a week.

"Because of the low pay the majority are getting, we are going to rewrite the State minimum wage order. A wage board is being set up to study and recommend a new minimum. It will begin its meetings next Tuesday."

An Old Order

The minimum wage for women in laundries is one of the oldest wage orders in Massachusetts, which was the first State in the country to introduce this protection for women. The first laundry workers' minimum wage in the United States was set here in 1915 at $8 a week. In 1942 it was raised to $13.50. Today for a 48-hour week at 30 cents an hour it stands at $14.40.

"The 30-cent rate, which is also the minimum is some other oc-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Indian Mystic 'Snakes' Way on Pay Roll In 'Charming' Job for Air-Line Pilot

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—There's a $9-a-month snake charmer in Northern India who is on Pan American Airways' pay roll, the company revealed, but the flight personnel of India isn't quite sure it's on the level.

Chief Pilot Hugh Woods of China Nation Aviation Corporation—a P. A. A. affiliate — had to rent a tea planters' bungalow for temporary quarters and he suspected the presence of snakes. Mr. Woods made a dicker with an Indian mystic to get rid of the snakes, and Akbar Shuja went on the pay roll for 300 rupees a month.

Thereafter Akbar appeared each sunset with a flute and a basket, and, after a few minutes of eerie noises, departed with a basketful of hooded cobras. It wasn't long before, in the interests of a relaxed night's sleep, other flight personnel hired Akbar.

Mr. Woods, however, became suspicious. In the first place, Akbar disappeared from the time he left his charming duties until his appearance the following sunset. In the second place, it seemed to Mr. Woods that there were a lot of snakes in that part of India—and recently those being charmed by Akbar were running for the basket at the first toot of the flute.

The Chief Pilot figured he could tag each snake and thus prevent Akbar from putting ringers in the rafters. But he also figured that each clinical treatment for snake bite cost $18.

But now, with the home office satisfied that a snake charmer has something to do with running an airline, Mr. Woods just figures he'll leave the situation alone

Axis Economic Gains in U. S. Turned Back Against Führer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—How the economic invasion of the United States, carried on for fully 25 years by Axis countries seeking both to undermine and to control American industry, has definitely been halted and thrown back, was disclosed by the Office of War Information today.

Vigorous measures taken by the Government have removed enemy influence from the strategic sectors of the nation's business life.

Money, ships, critical materials and machinery for war production have been taken from the Axis and are being used to hasten the day of the United Nations victory.

Enemy-owned patents, representing some of the finest research achievements are now in hands of American authorities and are being developed to prosecute the war and to strengthen the civilian economy.

The results of these measures are summarized by the OWI on the basis of reports made available by the Office of the Alien Property Custodian, Leo T. Crowley, and by the Treasury Department, the agencies which have been waging this phase of total warfare.

$7,000,000,000 Controlled

More than $7,000,000,000 of assets of enemy and enemy-occupied nations are now under freezing control or under control of the Alien Property Custodian. Every company in which Nazi influence was known to exist has now been Americanized, according to the Custodian. These companies are now giving valuable support to the war and are playing an important role in helping this nation meet its production goals.

Enemy interest in 285 business enterprises has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Approximately half of these have been liquidated and their physical properties made available to others already engaged directly in the war program or in essential civilian production.

29 Ships Seized

The productive programs of many of the other enterprises, already engaged in war production, have been accelerated. The Custodian is assisting these enterprises in getting loans, confirming their needs for critical materials, and facilitating negotiations with war procurement agencies.

More than 2,000 business firms are now operating under licenses from the Treasury Department. Many of these companies are producing weapons and supplies for our armed forces.

Twenty-nine alien-owned ships

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

North Africa:

New Points Taken By American Infantry

A field dispatch from a point near Bizerte said American infantry driving toward the seaport had taken Djebel Cheniti, the biggest remaining barrier to a break-through to the sea, and also Djebel Achkel.

Djebel Cheniti lies on the north shore of Lake Achkel about 10

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Meat Rationer Declares Folks Must Eat Odd Cuts

"It is absolutely necessary that housewives use such meat cuts as the neck, chuck, brisket, flank, shoulder, and shin," declared John J. Doheny, Massachusetts Meat Rationing Officer, yesterday, as he conferred with Women's Page editors of Boston newspapers, and radiocasters of women's programs over local stations. "There simply are not enough choice cuts to go around.

"It would be very nice if nature had made cattle with all fillets, rump roasts, and porterhouse steaks," he added. He asked those present not only to urge their women readers and listeners to watch ceiling prices, scales, and points when marketing, but to call upon them for greater co-operation in the purchasing and use of the lesser-known cuts.

Urges Family Be Persuaded

This latter request brought a protest from one of the women radiocasters—a point generally concurred in by all others present, including one lone male—that New England housewives are willing and ready, in fact eager, to co-operate to the fullest extent, but that their families were not always so willing to sit down to meals of so-called "variety" meats. "They demand the choicer cuts," she said.

Mr. Doheny's comeback was that the women be urged to do a better merchandising job in "selling" these cuts to their families. He emphasized that the meat situation—none too good at present—might reach a stage where, if families were to have any meat at all, they would be obliged to make use of the less popular cuts.

He also stressed the necessity for a good cook book—and even passed out copies of a handy little recipe book just issued by the American Meat Institute, in Chicago. Entitled, "120 Wartime Meat Recipes," this 128-page booklet may be had by sending 10 cents in coin to the Institute, he said.

The recipes certainly sounded intriguing. But, whether or not housewives who followed them could convince their families, was another point. Yet, unless greater use is made of these lesser-known cuts, he could hold out little hope of an early improvement in the meat situation.

"We are now feeding millions of additional people, and there is just not enough meat to give everybody all the primal cuts. We might just as well recognize that fact right now," he declared.

Standardized Meat on May 17

Touching on the new-type standardized beef cuts which will go into effect in New England, along with the rest of the country, when new beef ceiling prices are established on May 17, Mr. Doheny supported nation-wide standardization of cuts by saying that New England, with only seven per cent of the country's population, consumed only nine per cent of all the meat in the country.

He also pointed out that, under the new regulations of the Office of Price Administration, housewives could be assured that such terms as "choice," "prime," "good," would mean just what they said. He added that Government grade marks are required to be stamped with vegetable inks on the meat. "Housewives should be urged to insist on seeing these markings as well as ceiling price charts," he added.

Local shortages have increased, Mr. Doheny pointed out, because several near-by slaughterers either have been found guilty or indicted for violations of the Meat Act and general price regulations, thereby cutting local slaughtering to a minimum. "Because of this retarding of local slaughtering, we are missing a lot of meat," he added.

Seventeen consumer meetings are to be held in New England next week, to explain the new cuts and prices. On Monday afternoon there will be a meeting in Lowell. On Tuesday, at 2:15 p. m., there will be one in Ford Hall, Boston, and another is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon in New Bedford. All are open to the public.

You probably have an important reason if you travel today. We at The Commodore understand this—so our job is to put famous Commodore comfort and service at your disposal. With more to do on shorter visits, you'll appreciate The Commodore's convenience to all New York. 2000 large, outside rooms, all with bath.

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Hunt-Spiller Strike Yields To War Needs

Boston's biggest foundry reopened today with the one man who caused its strike gone, and everybody happy, both management and union.

The lone crane operator at the plant, the Hunt-Spiller Manufacturing Corporation of South Boston, who produced the deadlock by working up the strike, also supplied its solution by eliminating himself.

He will probably have less trouble in getting a new job than the company will have in filling his place. The concern gave him a clear bill and four weeks' severance pay.

But he stays discharged. The stoppage began at 10 a. m. Monday because he had been let out the week before, after a warning, for negligence in his work. His many friends in the union walked out in protest, and it took until nearly midnight last night to clean up the dispute at the vital war plant.

At the finish both sides were congratulating each other on being big enough to place the war effort first and shaking hands.

Besides being a victory for war production, the strike's quick termination also proved a victory for the state labor authorities and the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor.

The obvious thing was to resort to the Federal Government's new war agency, the War Labor Board, for settlement. But the WLB is overworked, there would be delay in a decision, and if the men went back to work, the strike issue would remain unsettled for some time.

Feeling that quicker action was called for in a case where the problem was so minor, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and E. Frank Ward, the Federal Conciliator in the case, and Daniel J. Boyle of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, struggled to get the dispute settled in Massachusetts and at once. Mr. Ward gave the parties the deadline of midnight last night, or he would certify the case to the WLB. They got together shortly before the time limit.

Treasury Chief Speaks on Radio Tonight at 10:30

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, speaks tonight, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Cognizant of the fact that Americans are looking ahead to the day when victory brings with it the inevitable task of world reconstruction, America's Town Meeting of the Air is planning a series of eight forums dealing with postwar problems here and abroad. The subject of tonight's program is "Should We Participate in a World Police Force?" Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Chairman of the Non-Partisan Council to Win the Peace, will take the affirmative viewpoint and Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the negative. Interrogators are Maj. George Fielding Elliot and John Torpats, economist and author, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra on Treasure Hour of Song, playing the "Merrymakers Dance," by German; Fierpo's "Alma de Bohemio"; Katcher's "When Day Is Done," and the Aria Micaela from Bizet's "Carmen." Licia Albanese, soprano, and Francesco Valentino, baritone, are soloists, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

The development of American Symphonic Music will be traced on Music of the New World in a program entitled "The Modern Symphony Orchestra" (1860-1914). Joseph Stopak conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra and Artur Balsam is pianist, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Nan Ray, Jack Durand, Helen Menken and Frank Sinatra are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Greek Hero Visits Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Commander of Last Warship to Leave Greece

Capt. Alfred Leondopoulos, right, is shown being welcomed to the Hub City by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant, First Naval District. The visitor is guest speaker today at the New England Greek War Relief Association and speaks tonight at a dinner in the Hotel Vendome. His years of service with the Greek Navy include action in the Balkan Wars, World War I in command of a destroyer, and in the present war as Commander of a Destroyer Division, and with the Greek Fleet in Egypt since occupation of his homeland by the Germans. He is now Naval Attaché, Greek Embassy, Washington.

Shoe Sale Without Coupons Charged Against Regal Firm

Sale of about 400 pair of store-damaged, factory-damaged, and mismated shoes by the Regal Shoe Company at their Whitman factory's retail store without ration coupons on March 19 and 20 was charged by the Office of Price Administration at a hearing today in the Boston Federal Building.

Arthur L. Brown, Chief Hearing Commissioner for the OPA, presided at the session in Federal Court Room No. 4. The case was continued to May 12 at 10 a. m. at which time Counsel for the Shoe Company and James A. Holmes its Vice-President and Sales Manager are expected to cross-examine the witnesses heard today when the Government presented its side of the case.

George D. Holland, Manager of the retail store, which is just across the street from the factory, testified today that he had been told by Chester L. Taber, clerk of the Whitman ration board, that "you'd better hold your horses until you've heard from Edgar," relative to advertising the sale of shoes without coupons in the Brockton Enterprise.

"Edgar" was identified as Edgar C. Monroe, Chairman of the Whitman ration board, who, it was explained, was to check up with the State board to see if new regulations allowing the sale without coupons of shoes that have been damaged by fire, water, or steam would apply to factory rejects, out of date, and mismated shoes.

Thomas J. Keating, of the State OPA office, testified that he had called Mr. Holmes by telephone March 22 regarding publication of the advertisement of the sale of shoes without coupons, following complaints from competing shoe sellers, and was told that the shoes had all been sold and that there was not any large quantity of them and in effect discussion of the case with officials of the Whitman ration board had apparently resulted in confusion over interpretation of regulations which might allow such a sale.

Bartholomew A. Brickley appeared as attorney for Mr. Holmes; R. J. Boggs for the Regal Shoe Company, and John M. Russell, State Enforcement Attorney for the OPA, for the Government.

Sunday Baseball After 6:30 P. M. Topic of Hearing

No opposition to a bill permitting Sunday baseball games to continue beyond 6:30 p. m. was recorded at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs. The present law reads that all Sunday baseball games shall be concluded by 6:30 p. m.

The bill would apply only if the game had started before 4:30 p. m. and be in effect only for the duration. It was explained that by allowing Sunday baseball to continue beyond 6:30 p. m. war workers, whose only recreation is Sunday baseball, would be able to see the completion of double-headers.

Senator Charles J. Innes (R) of Boston, Chairman of the Committee, said the law should be made subject to acceptance to the local authorities.

Judge Denies Sentence Stay For Shapiro

Warning that there would be no stay of sentence in so-called "black market" beef cases involving violation of federal price ceiling regulations, in his Court, Judge Francis J. W. Ford refused to follow the precedent set by other judges of the United States District Court at Boston in a case before him late yesterday.

Amos Shapiro of Everett, who was found guilty by a Federal jury last week on 39 counts of alleged selling of beef at wholesale in excess of the ceiling, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $2,000 by Judge Ford yesterday afternoon.

Moves to stay the sentence pending appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals were denied, although Henry W. Wood, attorney for the defendant, told the Court that defendants in similar cases had been allowed their freedom on bail pending the appeal by other Federal judges who had tried similar cases.

Judge Ford declared that this was the first Office of Price Administration meat case in which he had sat. "If I had these cases in the beginning there would have been no stays of sentence granted and there will be no stays granted by me in this type of case in the future," he said.

Wounded Hero At Fort Devens Gets High Award

Among hero awards just announced by the Army and Navy is the Purple Medal worn recently by Private William R. Graham, convalescing at Fort Devens, who was injured in the torpedoing of his ship.

A native of Hampstead, L. I., Private Graham is the father of a sailor lost on the Aircraft Carrier Wasp and of a soldier now serving in Africa.

Purple Heart Medals were also awarded at Devens to Private Eugene D. Finn of Boston and Private First Class David C. Carney of Wakefield, who were injured on Guadalcanal.

Lieut. [J.G.] Charles Purcell of Boston has received the Navy's Silver Star Medal for his work as medical officer in a beach party of a Navy transport during the occupation of French Morocco.

Corporal Saverio J. Saladino of South Boston was among 37 members of a Marine Corps Aviation Squadron ground crew yesterday commended by Admiral W. F. Halsey for action in the South Pacific.

Shoe Association Wants Footwear Point Rationed

Rationing of shoes under a point-value system was advocated today by the New England Shoe & Leather Association. The organization held that the present system of rationing footwear on a unit or pair basis had caused the lower grades of each type of rationed footwear to suffer severely in sales volume, both at the retail-wholesale level, and at the shoe manufacturer's level.

The present Shoe Ration Order No. 17, promulgated by the Office of Price Administration on Feb. 7, 1943, was held by the Association to have discriminated against the lowest grade shoes in virtually all types, since it is to the consumer's interest to buy the highest priced shoe which he can afford, because the price is synonymous with the value and longer wear in the consumer's view.

Lower Grades Hard Hit

"Just so long as there are higher-priced shoes, or non-rationed footwear, to select from, we definitely feel that, under the present order of one-pair-a-coupon, the lowest grade shoes will sell only if and when there are no other higher priced shoes available, or will virtually not sell so long as the order remains unchanged," the Association stated in recommendations presented to Paul M. O'Leary, Deputy Administrator in Charge of Rationing, OPA, in Washington.

The Association was represented at the Washington conference by Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary of the Association, and Robert H. Adams and A. W. Berkowitz, Association officials.

The system recommended by the Association is based on the present coupon classification in War Ration Book No. 3, which, it is understood, will be used for shoes after June 15.

Briefly, the proposed plan would operate like this:

1. For year June 15, 1943, to June 15, 1944, each consumer would be allowed 16 points to purchase any rationed footwear.

2. Any one vertical column—say F of the red stamps in Book 3 would be specified for these shoe purchases. There are four such coupons, with values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points.

3. Set up separate shoe classifications by types of shoes and price ranges, assigning a specific number of points to each price group within a classification.

Outline for Major Types

For example, for the major type of shoes, the Association proposes these classifications and point values:

Men's dress, boys' and women's shoes—16 points for 12 months.

Grade A—Shoes retailing under $3.50—4 pairs—4 points a pair.

Grade B—Shoes retailing $3.50-$6.50—3 pairs—5 points a pair.

Grade C—Shoes retailing at more than $6.50—2 pairs—8 points a pair.

Men's work and safety shoes—all grades—4 pairs—4 points a pair.

Children's shoes, up to size 3:

Grade A—Shoes retailing $2 and less—4 pairs—4 points a pair.

Grade B—Shoes retailing at more than $2—3 pairs—5 points a pair.

Infants' Shoes — all grades — 4 points a pair.

4—This plan also should propose that the coupons of any member of a family can be interchanged for any type shoe, thus retaining the best features of the present shoe rationing order.

10 New Englanders on Latest List Of U. S. Soldiers Held by Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The names of 211 United States soldiers, including 10 New Englanders, who are held as prisoners of war by Japan, has been made public by the War Department.

The New Englanders include:

Connecticut

Wysocki, First Lieutenant Theodore—Adam Wysocki, father, West Hartford.

Maine

Crabtree, Staff Sergeant Alfred E., Jr.—Alfred E. Crabtree, father, Hancock.

Davis, Second Lieutenant George S.—Mrs. Grace Seiders Davis, mother, Portland.

Shaw, Captain Vaughn A.—Joseph A. Shaw, father, Houlton.

Massachusetts

Anthony, First Lieutenant Newton D.—Abram R. Anthony, father, Brookline.

Christie, Second Lieutenant Charles P.—Charles B. Christie, father, Williamstown.

Jones, Major Paul M.—Mrs. Helen Marie Jones, wife, Brookline.

Phillips, Major Robert T.—A. V. Phillips, father, Boston.

Whalley, Second Lieutenant Alvin E.—Mrs. Roy W. Goddard, mother, Fall River.

New Hampshire

Shatto, Master Sergeant Alva E.—Mrs. Marie T. Shatto, wife, Portsmouth.

Victory Garden Classes Continue Until About July 1

Victory Garden classes continue to be conducted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Fridays, at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at Horticultural Hall, the Society has announced. The classes are free and are conducted under the direction of garden experts.

Various phases of gardening are to be discussed until July 1 when the classes will be devoted to canning and other forms of food preservation, and to nutrition. Actual demonstrations are scheduled in July and August, it added.

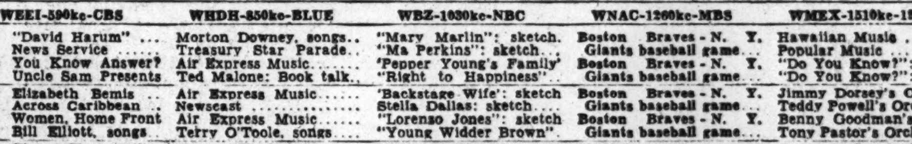
Horticultural Hall is also the eastern distribution center for material issued by Massachusetts State College at Amherst. This includes instruction and information leaflets on gardening, spraying, fruit and berry cultivation, food preservation, and many allied subjects. The Horticultural Society claims to have one of the largest specialized libraries on all phases of agriculture in the United States.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Popular Music
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-N. Y.	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Giants baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elizabeth Bemis	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:30	Women, Home Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton: Fighting	Music; M. Janice, songs	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger; News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45	'Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler": music; guests	Fred Lang, news	ligious program
8:00	Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Treasury Star Parade
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner"	Brice; H. Stafford; orch	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Grace Moore, songs
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should We Participate	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	'What's Going On?': talk
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	in a World Police	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:15	teur program	Force?"	music; Lum and Abner	News Service	Preludes, Opus 28
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Richard Himber's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album: Chopin:
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.: Short Mysteries	orch.; Basil Rathbone	soloists; orchestra	Preludes, Opus 28
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Chuck Foster's Orchestra	Irving Berlin's Music
10:30	H. Morgenthau, Jr.	World's Most Honored	"Today's News": drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	"Good Listening":	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:45	quiz show	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.: tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Chapel Singers	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Thelma Ferguson, songs	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason"
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam": drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Sunny Days; musicale	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	"Candy for Camps": talk	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light": drama	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Air Express Music	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Ans'wr	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15	Across Caribbean	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:30	"These With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	Sonny Donham's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol": dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	"Today at Duncans"	News Highlights	The Answer Man: quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	National Family Week
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics: music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Marsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger"	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Post-War Forum	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man": News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Viennese Melodies
9:00	Playhouse: Zorina,	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Richard Crooks singing
9:15	"I Married an Angel"	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	oratorio arias
9:30	"That Brewster	Dance orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Richard Crooks singing
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Orchestra; Variety	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	oratorio arias
10:00	"Caravan": Jack	Stars in Revue	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Sports program	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader": drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Nat'l Federat'n of Music	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Songs	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:30	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music
11:45	Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Milder

Boston and Vicinity: Milder tonight in the interior; scattered light showers; moderate temperature Friday forenoon; increasing winds.

Southwestern Maine: Milder tonight in the interior; scattered light showers in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Milder tonight; scattered light showers early tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Milder tonight; scattered light showers in the interior tonight; increasing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:40 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Friday, 1:50 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 7

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, May 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc—Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants, Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle"; comedy.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan; News.
10:15 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Joe Marsala's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Jenny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade; Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

memo for: WAVES

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47 Temple Place, Boston and Wellesley Sq.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 267 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Series, Monday to Saturday, inclusive, May 17-22, 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 3 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Egyptian Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

In observance of Browning's Birthday, Mrs. Edwin J. Fort will give interpretations on "The Italian in England" and "The Englishman in Italy," at Emerson College, Room 14, 130 Beacon Street, cor. Berkeley, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 2

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—3:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review: Brent Wood. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:35 p. m.—War Comments. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; [illegible] 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Gunner Tells Of Heroism In Pacific Battle

Fulsome in praise for England's population "as a people who know what war's sacrifices in lives and properties really mean," a modest but highly decorated member of an American bomber crew who had been an RAF pilot paused today in a trip through Boston to tell of the heroism of his mates in two hemispheres through years of unfavorable odds.

It was Staff Sergeant William J. Caldwell, a member of the Eleventh Bombardment Group in the Pacific since before the attack on Pearl Harbor, who quietly told of the hazards of fighter and bomber assignments over England, Hawaii, Midway, Guadalcanal and New Guinea.

Interviewed at headquarters of the First Service Command, the veteran gunner and radioman of a Flying Fortress praised the way England withstood its Battle of Britain, and gave evidence of great restraint in refusing to compare the way effects and reactions to war in this country compare to those in England.

Born in Yonkers 23 years ago, the flyer found himself in his third year at Cambridge University when war broke out in Europe, and as a member of the University squadron he joined the RAF. He saw considerable action as a pilot officer and flight lieutenant, credited with at least three German planes.

Came to U. S.

He resigned from the British air arm in the fall of 1940 and came to the United States to become a flying cadet. "Washed out" early in 1941, he enlisted and asked for training as a radioman and gunner, getting assigned to Hawaii. Dec. 7 found him a seasoned veteran of a Flying Fortress, but his plane was not lucky enough to get off the ground.

"That day was spent in getting our airplanes dispersed on the ground, but most were hit," he recounted. "I lost my quarters and most of my clothes.

"The next day we began long searches for the Japanese in parol work, much of which remains secret.

"Then we were assigned to Midway, and took part in the June battle there. By that time, the goonie birds had made such an impression on us that we named our Boeing B17E the "Goonie Bird.'

"She's still in the Solomons, for all we know.

"She was the first plane to get to the Solomons, and on July 23 took the first air photographs of Guadalcanal, which were used in later bombing and landings.

"Never having fighter support, our squadron began its bombing of Jap installations in that area on July 23, continuing the softening-up of the island until the Marines landed on Aug. 7.

"From then on we had to use our big four-motored bombers as fighters to send up after the Japs, who were able to send both fighters and bombers. We had only a few fighters and they had to stay and guard Henderson Field most of the time."

Eight Jap installations in the Solomons area became routine objectives, and by the time he left the Solomons in February, his plane had built up 1,300 hours of combat flyng, in 68 sweeps against the enemy, credited with at least 20 aircraft.

Praise for Mates

Sergeant Caldwell's praise for his mates ranged from the six members of the Goonie Bird crew which spent so much time together, to Brig. Gen. LaVerne Saunders, group commander.

He singled out Sergt. Owen Longuest of Ringling, Okla., his bombardier, for "shrewd" use of precious minutes over Guadalcanal in making four "dry runs" over the Henderson Field before catching Jap fighters on the ground with his load.

Capt. John Buie of Corsicana, Tex., his pilot, "slipped the ship sideways with most of his controls shot away, and saved the ship when a Jap Zero tried to crash us.

"Why, you aren't even supposed to be able to do that to a Fortress with all controls intact," he exclaimed.

Sergeant Caldwell, whose American parents reside in England, was wounded twice before being sent to the United States for convalescence last February. He has made a tour of American production centers speaking in behalf of the armed forces. After his current leave, he expects to get an assignment as an instructor before returning "to the fight."

Too modest even to identify the two full rows of decorations under his combat wings, he said he thought "it would be putting on too much" to wear his RAF wings.

Effective Work Checks Fire Loss

Effective work by local and state fire-fighting forces confined fire damage to 4,000 acres in Massachusetts last month despite a total of 853 forest fires, State Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney said today.

The Commissioner said it was a fine tribute to the men engaged in fire control work. It was due to the quick and effective action taken in the case of all fires reported. Valuable co-operation, he said, was received from the Massachusetts State Guard, the Army, and State and Regional co-ordinators.

Commissioner Kenney warned that the spring fire season is not past and that a few days of warm, dry weather will again bring on a serious hazard.

Hero of Many Air Battles

United States Army Signal Corps

Veteran on Leave in Boston

Staff Sergeant William J. Caldwell of Yonkers, N. Y., tells Waac Eunice Iona of Denver, Colo., about the heroism of his flying mates over England, Hawaii, Midway, and the South Pacific. He has many decorations, which could include also wings of the RAF.

Life-Sentence Bill Awaiting Action on Governor's Proposal

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Fate of the bill to end mandatory capital punishment in first degree murder cases in Massachusetts hangs in the balance.

The measure, which would permit juries to recommend life imprisonment in first degree cases, but leave final discretion to the judge, was returned to the Legislature last week by Governor Saltonstall after both Houses had passed the bill following stormy sessions.

The Governor did not veto the bill but recommended that it be changed to leave entire responsibility with the jury.

Action of the Governor in returning the bill was construed in opposition circles as indicating his disapproval of the measure. It now develops that this is no tthe case.

Favors Measure

Sources close to the Chief Executive indicated today that the Governor is definitely in favor of the bill to erase the mandatory capital penalty from the statute books. He is, however, anxious that the burden of final decision not be left to the judge.

In his message accompanying the bill the Governor said, "It is too much to ask of any one man. It is a difficult decision for a Governor to make, even after a jury and the court have passed on the case. I feel that it is much wiser to leave the decision to the discretion of 12 men."

The section of the bill leaving final decision with the court was written by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary and not by the original filers of the petition.

There appears to be considerable doubt as to whether the Committee, in whose hands the bill now is, will go along with the Governor's proposed change.

Would Not Support

At least one member of the Committee who voted for the bill as originally reported out said today he would not support the legislation as outlined by the Governor. He indicated that others on the Committee reflected his views.

Chief objection to the bill as the Governor would have it, this Committee member held, is that it would, in effect, abolish the death penalty since, in his opinion, no jury would bring in the extreme verdict. The question also was raised as to whether or not such a law would be equivalent to sentencing by juries.

Failure of the Committee to make the changes advocated by the Governor, and a similar failure by the House and Senate, would mean the end of the bill. A prominent member of the majority party who has discussed the matter with Governor Saltonstall said the Chief Executive would veto the bill rather than sign it in its present form.

The Judiciary Committee may report the bill late today. It will not reach the Legislature, however, until next week—probably Monday.

John Bond

Efforts to Get 12½ P. C. Pay Raise For Teachers Opposed as Out of Line

Efforts of organized teacher groups to gain a 12½ per cent salary increase for Boston teachers were under attack today from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau which insisted success of the move would set up "a double standard" of municipal pay—one for teachers and one for other municipal employees.

Pointing out that Mayor Tobin and the City Council recently granted $200 emergency wage increases to employees in City and county departments, the Bureau insisted "any emergency increase to adjust for the cost of living should be uniformly applied. Boston municipal employees receiving the same basic salary should receive the same emergency increase, whether employed at City Hall, the Court House or in the schools."

The Bureau said a 12½ per cent increase to teachers would cost $500,000 more than the $200 flat rate boost.

"If the School Committe confines itself to the $200 increase, the schools should be able to stay within their legal appropriation limit," the Bureau asserted. "If the School Committee adopts the program of the teacher groups, additional funds will be required. Additional funds might be secured through amendment of the appropriation limit law. Chances of success in this direction are exceedingly remote. The effort would run afoul legislative procedure, particularly since a remedy lies elsewhere in appeal to the Mayor and City Council for more spending power."

22 R. I. Autoists Fined Coupons For Violation of Rule

PROVIDENCE, May 6 (AP)—A special OPA commissioner, sitting in a Federal courtroom today, "fined" 22 motorists by ordering summary removal of coupons from their A books as penalty for failure to display proper ration stickers on their cars, parked at Narragansett race track last week.

The cases heard before Judge William J. Day of OPA were the first presented as a result of the Rhode Island OPA enforcement program initiated last week to check cars of race goers for ration violations. They were presented by enforcement attorneys Jacob S. Temkin and Charles Bourgault. Some 80 more violators have been summoned for hearings tomorrow.

Detaching of one A coupon for failure to display the proper A sticker, and of two coupons for failure to display a B or C sticker was the usual penalty. Three motorists fought the charges, appearing with attorneys, but they were adjudged guilty and "fined."

A driver who pleaded he had his A sticker gummed to his glove-compartment door was reminded by Judge Day that "stickers must be conspicuously displayed, for all the world to see, so there will be no chiseling."

'Fortress' Drive At Hood Rubber

The Hood Rubber Company with 6,300 employees are now in the midst of a drive to purchase enough War Bonds to defray the cost of a "Flying Fortress" $450,000. The drive is being conducted by the joint efforts of the Labor-Management Committee at the Watertown plant.

Raid 'All-Clear' To Be Audible

End of actual or test air raids will be announced by an audible signal sounded on local alarm systems from now on, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, disclosed today.

Mr. Farley announced that Army authorities had sanctioned the audible "all-clear" signal after complaints of confusion had been received as the results of a previous Army rule that the "all-clear" signal be given only by radio.

The Public Safety Director said the audible signal will be steady blast or whistle of not longer than 10 seconds duration.

Cleanest City in U. S. Boston Mayor's Aim

Mayor Tobin is determined that Boston's streets shall be kept clean and yesterday asked city health, police, and public works officials to start a campaign that will make the Hub the cleanest city in America.

Charles E. Moody

FRANKLIN, Mass., May 6—Charles E. Moody, of Natick, who passed on here yesterday, achieved prominence throughout New England as a temperance lecturer. He had been for many years in the wholesale candy business, and, later, in insurance. A native of Natick where he had lived many years, Mr. Moody held a membership in the first Board of Public Works in Natick, also a trusteeship of the Fisk Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trusteeship in the Dell Park Cemetery Association. He also served as a Director of the Whipple Company, of Natick, food products manufacturers.

Church Leader Of Methodists In N. H. Retires

KEENE, N. H., May 6 (AP)—Annual reports of the Northern and Southern Districts were submitted today at the morning session of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference by the Rev. H. Daniel Hawver of Concord and Dr. Leroy M. Stringfellow of Haverhill, Mass.

The Rev. Mr. Hawver, who retired at the close of this week's session after a six-year term as Northern District Superintendent, was presented a gift by the ministers of his District and was lauded publicly by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, presiding officer. His successor will be announced with the regular pastoral appointments at the closing session Sunday night.

Dr. Stringfellow announced that there were 12 pastor changes in his District during the year due to the fact that many ministers became Army or Navy Chaplains.

He reported 450 new members in his district and the expenditures of $14,000 in repairs and improvement of churches, and reduction of indebtedness by $10,768.

The Rev. Mr. Hawver reviewed the membership gain since the Conference first was organized in the near-by town of Chesterfield —from 92 in 1797 to 18,452—and an increase of 43 churches.

A report by the Conference Committee on World Peace was awaited by the conference after action was postponed yesterday to iron out some differences in the report.

Move to Increase Pay of Women In Laundries Started

Continued from Page 1

cupations, is the lowest minimum wage in the State at the present time," Mrs. Smith said. "An adjustment should be made in my opinion which will properly extend over into peacetime. It is not, however, our intention to put in a minimum that will be so high as to be out of proportion in postwar days. Union laundries have been paying about 40 cents. Eight or 10 per cent of the laundries are unionized.

"Massachusetts now has 25 mandatory minimum wage orders setting the basic pay for women and minors in as many occupation," Mrs. Smith added. "All are mandatory, carrying a possible penalty of fine and jail sentence for violation. The wage was raised in the candy occupation on a mandatory basis March 1, and in beauty culture April 1.

Find Violations

"Our investigators are always finding violations of the minimums, and we are collecting thousands of dollars every year from employers who paid less than the 30 and 40 cents an hour.

"While there is much talk of people earning $100 a week at war work, I think that if an actual inquiry was made, it would be found that this high income group is very small in proportion to the mass of the workers."

Between 11,000 and 12,000 workers are employed in the laundries, according to the Massachusetts Laundry Owners Association. Prior to the war 75 per cent were women and 25 per cent men. Now 80 to 85 per cent are women. The dry cleaning business employs about 3,000.

Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of the Information Service of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, will serve as chairman of the new wage board. It has nine members, representing the public, industry and the employees. Its recommendations will be passed on by the State Minimum Wage Commission.

Voyage 2,170 Miles From Florida

Associated Press

Stanch Barges Reach Camp Edwards

A column of 38 of America's invasion barges have arrived at the Army Engineer Amphibian Training Center at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod after sailing up the Atlantic Coast. The crew took shelter in the pits usually occupied by tanks. The "cruise" took 38 days.

'Carcharinus Nicaraguensis?' 'Oh Shucks, It's Only a Shark'

A Carcharinus Nicaraguensis has landed in the laps of Harvard University ichthyologists—and the "thing" is as big as its name.

Of course if you are an ichthyologist you'll know right off that a Carcharinus Nicaraguensis is nothing but a shark, but if you were a Carcharinus Nicaraguensis you'd at least want to know that an ichthyologist is a fellow who considers himself an authority on species of fish.

Well, anyway, there's great rejoicing among Harvard's ichthyologists today over the arrival of this er—oh, let's call it a shark from now on. It isn't because sharks are scarce or anything. Ask the boys in the merchant marine. They'll tell you the ocean is full of them.

But this shark is different. He's a fresh-water shark. He made his home in the tepid waters of Lake Nicaragua in the Latin-American Republic.

Just how the "old boy" made his way from the ocean to the fresh water lake is still baffling the Harvard experts. However, the "boys" have proved to their satisfaction that he was originally of the Atlantic Ocean variety rather than of the Pacific.

Harvard's efforts to obtain a specimen of this particular species of shark started a year ago. Through the co-operation of the Carnegie Institution, which had archaeologists working near the lake, a shark was snagged out of its waters. With due ceremony, it was placed aboard a schooner in a barrel of salt, for the first leg of shipment to Cambridge. A German submarine with no sense of humor up and sank the ship and down into the deep brine went the shark, lost forever to Harvard.

But Harvard's ichthyologists were persistent and they prevailed upon President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, an ardent angler, to get another shark for them. He caught several but because of shipping difficulties all the Nicaraguan President had to show Harvard for his efforts were some splendid photographs.

Finally, last February, an American army engineer, Major Charles M. Duke, joined the Harvard hunt and caught the shark now in the University Museum. It is about five feet long.

According to Dr. Henry B. Bigelow, professor of Zoology, this species is of Atlantic origin. "When it got into the lake we cannot say. It may have been centuries ago. How it got in is more of a mystery. A river, going down to the sea from the lake, has such steep descents and swift rapids that I don't believe a shark could swim up to the lake. The presence of these fish may be due to convulsions of nature, such as a volcanic eruption, which aeons ago changed the conformation of the land," the professor said.

How the shark got to the University Museum the professor didn't say either. That's also a mystery.

Judge Orders Rice Inquest

An inquest into circumstances surrounding the death of William Roger Rice, of Charlestown, in the Boston City Hospital, on Aug. 26, 1941, will be held May 12 on an order by Judge Davis P. Kenniston, Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court.

The order was issued on April 24 after evidence had been placed before the Judge indicating a discrepancy in the various explanations given for Mr. Rice's death. The evidence was gathered by the Rev. Walcott Cutler, Episcopal clergyman of Charlestown, in whose parish Mr. Rice lived. Much of the evidence was contained in a report based on an investigation made by George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer, at the request of Mr. Cutler.

According to the report compiled by Mr. Farnum, Mr. Rice was picked up in a drunken condition by the police in Sullivan Square, Charlestown, on the afternoon of Aug. 15 and taken to Station 15, where his case was entered on the blotter, and placed in a cell. The record indicated that he appeared in good physical condition and that there were no visible indications that he had sustained injuries.

The following morning, the report said, he was taken to the City Hospital where, the records show, he was entered as an "unidentified white man" and was found to be suffering from severe injuries including a fractured skill, fractured ribs, and multiple contusions and abrasions. He died in the hospital without, according to the report, being able to make any statement as to what occurred.

Police, the Farnum report said, have suggested that Mr. Rice may have sustained his injuries prior to his arrest and have made reference to a woman who claimed to have seen a truck hit a man in Sullivan Square.

The medical examiner's statement as to cause of death, as recorded at the State House, reads: "Fractured skull and fractured ribs. Said to have beaten his head against door of cell while under arrest for alcoholism."

Lodge Now Sees Florida Canal As N. E. Threat

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The Florida barge canal, once popular with New Englanders because of fuel oil shortages, was viewed here as a "threat" instead of a boon to the northeastern states by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, who sided with the majority of the Senate Appropriations Committee in rejecting the $28,000,000 project.

Senator Lodge said he first had taken "a rather kindly view" of the proposal to build a barge canal across Florida, connecting with the intracoastal waterway to Trenton, N. J.

"The original proposition was presented to us with the statement that it would be completed within 10 months," Senator Lodge said. This, he said, prompted him to think "it might do us some good" in getting oil into New England from the Gulf ports.

Backers of the barge canal will carry their fight for funds with which to begin the project to the Senate floor, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida said.

The Floridian excoriated Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes for "stupidity" and said Mr. Ickes' insistence that pipe lines are the better medium for bringing petroleum to the eastern seaboard would not dissuade him in his efforts to get the canal constructed.

Senator Pepper said an amendment to the House-approved 1944 War Department Civil Functions Appropriations bill will be offered by himself and the group of Senators, including both Democrats and Republicans, who are supporting the canal.

May is the time to buy next winter's Fur Coat!

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You may pay as low as 10% deposit and balance at your convenience during the summer months.

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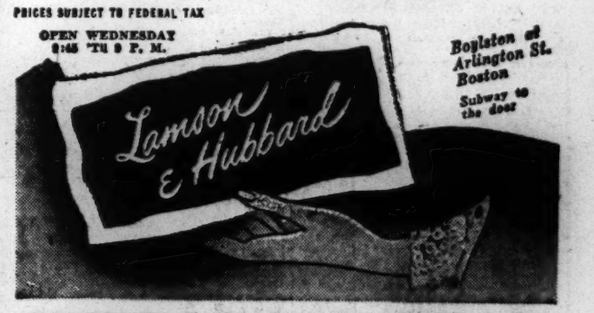
OPEN WEDNESDAY 9:45 'Til 9 P. M.



Boylston at Arlington St. Boston
Subway to the door

Jordan Marsh Art Exhibition—Conservatory Orchestra

New England Painters Seen In Comprehensive Display

By Dorothy Adlow

The Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of Paintings by Contemporary New England Artists will be in the art gallery on the fifth floor of the annex at Jordan Marsh's, through May 15. There are twelve dozen oils, water colors and drawings.

There is a change in the traditional presentation of these displays. The hanging has been greatly improved so that all the pictures may be seen comfortably. The cleavage between the academic and advance guard painters has not been underscored; artists of varied proclivities have been hung side by side. Inasmuch as the representation is so full and fair, it can be said that the display is the most comprehensive of the season. With so many exhibiting activities suspended because of the war, the opportunities to discover the artistic scope of New Englanders come rarely. So much the more responsible is the administration of this particular display.

Personal portraiture, a highly favored subject, is revealed in many variations, from tidy polished execution, to hewn forms and visionary evocations. We realize from the many likenesses in this exhibition what a flexible instrument the portrait is, and how artists may differ in their convictions about portrayal. The modes and the moods vary; there are sentimental and taciturn characterizations. The fluid portrayal of the children of Mayor Tobin by Janet Folsom imparts youthful buoyancy in contrast to the reflective calm of neighboring portraits.

Among portraits with arresting qualities are those by Grace D. Reasoner, James P. Saulnier, Harry Sutton, Jr., Patricia Tate, Mary E. Walker, John Wilson, Gladys Freeman, Samuel Biggin, Charles Demetropolis, William Draper, Herbert Barnett, Esther Geller, Mary A. Greenwood, Ernst Halberstadt, and Bessie Howard.

The landscapes and townscapes show even greater latitude. While our picturesque seacoast and tranquil countryside prove a continuous source of inspiration to our artists, painters show increasing interest in city streets, railroad yards, genre views. It is not the rustic and lyric view so much as the everyday scene that imparts a tantalizing effect in composition or atmosphere, color sequence, or rhythmical pattern. The painter seems to find the inspiring panorama or the telling episode for composition within view of home. The usual is transformed through his imagination and skill into the unusual; distinction is conferred upon the ordinary.

A number of pictures invite attention for some special trait of artistic ingenuity or wit. Among them may be mentioned the contributions of Ville Barss, F. Clay Bartlett, Jr., Ture Bengtz, Eleanor Carr, Russell Cheney, Allan Rohan Crite, Daphne Dunbar, L. V. Goriansky, Lester Hornby, Aimee Lamb, C. Roy Morse, Prudence Potter, Sidney Raynes, Dantan Sawyer, Marian Sloane, A. A. Tashko, Samuel Thal, Henryk F. Twardzik, and Richard Wright.

Finally, the still-life. Here, too, is a specialty to which many New Englanders have devoted study and patience. The still-lifes vary greatly, from careful representation such as that of Elizabeth Piutti-Barth, through freely rendered depictions like that of Cornelia Randall, to carefully adjusted arrangements like those of Sylvia Ober, Kalah Novack, Kate Buss, Jessie Sherman, Gertrude Koch, and George Constantine.

There are, finally, pictures which elude classification such as the fantasy by Giglio Dante, "Pas de Deux."

At Ross Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, are water colors and etchings by a group of artists of this vicinity. They show painters occupied with the ever-challenging problems of landscape portrayal. Each endows his portrayal with a quality of enthusiasm, or perhaps he reveals a special attentiveness to niceties of detail. Among exhibitors are W. Thacher Polsom, H. W. van Heest, Armand Pedroni, Ray Granai, James Murray, B. W. Shattuck, and Saul Arkin.

Miniature by Ethel Frances Mundy
Currently on exhibition at Doll and Richards

Miss Bales, Violinist, Is Soloist

Dorothy Johnson Bales, violinist, came auspiciously to the notice of the musical public at Jordan Hall last evening, appearing as soloist with the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Quincy Porter, conductor. Miss Bales took part in a presentation of the Glazounoff Concerto, op. 82, and displayed gifts altogether admirable. She has been heard, and she will be heard again. The only question is whether she will be heard again and again.

The answer to that for her, as for every youthful artist who wants to win and hold solo honors, is that she has not been heard yet at all. She has to give people to understand that they are only at the beginning of hearing her. She must have so much to say that only repeated attendance at her concerts will reveal the whole story.

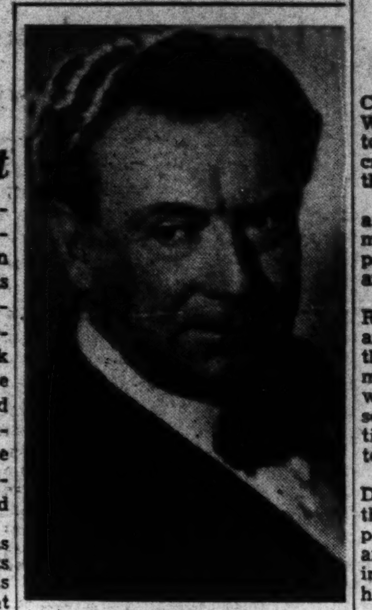
No work for violin and orchestra could better serve a young player ambitious for attention than the Glazounoff Concerto. The work is a rare masterpiece of scoring; so that an orchestra that knows its business cannot help giving good support, while a soloist who possesses reasonable mastery of violin execution and interpretation can hardly fail to make a respectable showing.

Glazounoff's melody may not be so energetic in rhythm as that of some composers, nor so original in outline; but it is fluent, suave, and charming. Though it may have few moments of high distinction, it has none that are flat or commonplace. If it never touches sublimity, neither does it drop to banality. Indeed, this is the safest concerto going. What Miss Bales wants to do now is to undertake something more risky, though to do so she must be sure of her orchestra.

Another work Mr. Porter offered the gathering was Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, the title of which might be disputed on the ground that it is neither unfinished nor is it a symphony. For it shapes up as much like a prelude and andante as anything else, and as such it stands as complete a composition as was ever written. There have been composers who exercised their wits trying to finish the "Unfinished" Symphony, but they have won little praise for their trouble. Really, the word by which it is known does not describe it but only labels it.

The Conservatory Orchestra in its wartime state calls back an earlier musical day before swollen string sections were the rule. It fits perfectly things like the Glazounoff Concerto and the Schubert symphony, not to mention Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, op. 25; and it is an easily handled ensemble class for Mr. Porter, as well as a zealously responsive one.

W. P. T.



Paul Leyssac

Narrator in "Peter and the Wolf," to be presented at the Fighting French night at the Pops, Wednesday, May 12.

On the Stage

A number of plays are expected at the Plymouth Theater during the summer. The first of them, opening on Monday evening, May 17, will be Ferenc Molnar's "The Play's the Thing," adapted from the Hungarian by P. G. Wodehouse. Lionel Atwill is returning from Hollywood to head a cast which will include Virginia Peine of the movies and Clarence Derwent, who was seen in Boston earlier in the season with the Lunts in "The Pirate." Max J. Brown is the producer.

Ellanora Reeves and Polly Walters are announced as members of the cast for "Kicked Upstairs," the new comedy coming to the Wilbur, May 17, in which Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings, and Joseph Downing will have the principal roles. The play, it is said, is about the escapades of a young actor, trying to live up to the fame of his father who had a stage reputation in the gaslight era. Prominent in the plot are a girl who is determined both to make him succeed and to marry him, and a butler, who had served as understudy to the young man's father and who wards off the son's creditors and generally acts as a buffer for him. Mr. Cossart, of course, will be the butler.

Players in the cast of "Stage Door," which comes Monday to the stage of the Copley, will include Glenda Farrell, Dean Norton, Hal Conklin, and Muriel Williams. The production is being staged by Robert Henderson.

To Honor Helen Hayes

Helen Hayes will receive a Doctor of Letters degree Sunday from Syracuse University. The degree will be given to Miss Hayes by Prof. Sawyer Falk, director of the Syracuse University Civic Theater, which presented "Harriet" prior to its professional production. Miss Hayes already has received the degrees of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hamilton College, Doctor of Literature from Elmira College, and Doctor of Humane Letters from Smith College.

Marginal Notes on Film Sound

Not the least of the wonders of motion picture recording is the embodiment of the musical and other sound accompaniment, including dialogue, on a .07-inch strip called the sound track, alongside the "frames" of the picture itself. What is recorded there is so important to the success of the film that this branch of the industry competes annually for two "Oscars" offered by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, one for the best achievement in sound recording, and one for a combination of special effects in sound and photography.

The award for recording at the latest Academy dinner went to Nathan Levinson for his work in Warner Brothers' "Yankee Doodle Dandy," in competition with other nominations that included "Mrs. Miniver," "This Above All," "You Were Never Lovelier," "Bambi," and "Once Upon a Honeymoon." Over-all quality, naturalness, intelligibility, and range are the elements to be considered by the experts in making their decisions.

RKO was proud of the realistic sounds of Navy guns fired during one of the tramp steamer sequences in "The Navy Comes Through," and also of the approach to the authentic reproduction of sounds of the B-17 bombers and P-40 aircraft used in the picture. Douglas Shearer of Metro has long specialized in sound recording, and his work has often been recognized in and out of the Academy, for the whole industry has benefited from his experiments. He particularly liked the voice recordings in "Mrs. Miniver." The air-raid alarms in this picture were re-recordings of the real thing, made in London.

Twentieth Century-Fox in making "Crash Dive" sent a sound crew to San Diego to record the sounds made by submarines submerging at various levels. This was for the sake of those in the audience who would know the difference between the real and faked sounds. RKO sent a recording crew to New Mexico to get the sounds of bombing at an air practice field near Albuquerque for use in its coming picture, "Bombardier." Only recently the sounds heard inside a tank have been recorded.

It is possible in regular practice to combine 12 sound records in a single track, and recently the Metro "mixers" succeeded in synchronizing 18 for the finish of "Assignment in Brittany."

One of the largest sections in each studio's library of sounds is labelled "Crowd Noises." These range from a general murmur to the roar heard at football games. Clock sounds form another large classification, and train noises of many kinds make up another. Then there are funny sounds for use in comedies, and weird noises for use in mystery plays to help build up suspense. The sound engineers blend these records on the picture margin with all the resourcefulness of organists.

"The Moon Is Down" opens with the ominous note of the slow beat of drums. Absence of other sounds was achieved whenever it was desirable so that the squeak of snow under a soldier's shoes could be heard. In "Flight for Freedom" the RKO engineers ingeniously garbled telephone conversations at certain points to emphasize the emotional inflections of the voices of Rosalind Russell and Ray Milland rather than their actual words.

Jones Sets for 'Othello'

The Theater Guild announces that Robert Edmond Jones has been engaged to design the production of "Othello" which will star Paul Robeson. An out-of-town tour is planned for late September or early October. Margaret Webster will direct.

At the Pops Tonight

Harvard Night

Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes

Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf"	Prokofieff
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla"	Glinka
Pavana for a Dead Infanta	Ravel
Finale from the Fourth Symphony	Tchaikovsky
Guest Conductor: G. Wallace Woodworth—The Harvard Glee Club	
Masonic Music	Mozart
"Casey Jones"	American Folk Song
Choruses from "Iolanthe"	Sullivan
Incidental Music to "Alice in Wonderland" (With the assistance of the Radcliffe Choral Society)	Irving G. Fine
Guest Conductor: Malcolm Holmes	
"Emperor" Waltzes	Strauss
"Peacock Pie," Suite for Piano and Strings (Solo Piano: Leo Litwin)	Armstrong Gibbs
Prayer of Thanksgiving	Valerius
"Fair Harvard"	

'At Dawn We Die'

"At Dawn We Die," now at the Translux, is a British war film released in this country by Republic Pictures. John Clements makes a strong impression as Jean Baptiste, a French saboteur, working in a small French coast town, who becomes romantically interested in the mayor's daughter, Marie. The latter is acted with force and charm by Greta Gynt. Godfrey Tearle plays the role of the mayor with authority. He attains to an effect of exaltation in the scene where he must lead the hostages out to be shot with them by the Nazis as punishment for not finding out who derailed a train. This daring deed was performed by Marie, who has been suspected by the distressed Jean to be a traitor.

In the end, Marie and Jean escape to England, for a British flier accommodatingly drops enough bombs to cause a diversion among the Germans stationed at machineguns, waiting for the lovers to pass in a motor boat.

First rate performances are given by Hugh Sinclair, Judy Kelly, Yvonne Arnaud, Bransby Williams, Allan Jeayes, and numerous others in supporting roles.

Films for Uptown

"Happy Go Lucky," musical production in Technicolor, will be on the screen at the Uptown starting Friday. Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee, and Eddie Bracken are in the cast. The companion feature will be "The Crystal Ball," with Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard as the principal players.

Bill Is Urged to Increase Pay of Governor's Council

State House Roundup

Members of the Governor's Council appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today to favor a proposed $1,000 increase in salaries for members of the Council.

Councillors now receive $1,000 a year and the Legislative Committee on Public Service has approved a bill increasing the salaries to $2,000.

Representative William H. J. Rowan (D) of Revere, leading the argument, told the Committee that the Governor's Council is a "poor man's council where formerly it was a rich man's council when seats were passed out in convention because of contributions made to campaign funds."

Former Councillor James A. Donovan (D) of Lawrence, one of the petitioners for the increase, pointed out that a councillor's pay amounts to $19.23 a week, leaving $18.27 after the Victory Tax has been deducted.

Councillors who appeared at the hearing were John A. Sawtelle (D) of Boston and William H. McSweeney (R) of Salem.

Ticket Speculation

An investigation of theater ticket speculating is contemplated by the Attorney General's office, the Senate has been informed by Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville. Presenting an adverse committee report on a proposal for such an investigation, the Senator said yesterday that the Attorney General already "had the matter on his agenda." The Senate accepted the adverse report.

Holiday Action

Action on Governor Saltonstall's proposal that May 30 and July 4 be observed on Sundays, the day on which they fall this year, and not the following day as provided by statute, has been postponed by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law until next Tuesday.

Labor leaders, who yesterday milled about State House corridor's awaiting some action by the Committee, were expected to direct a barrage of protest at the legislators over the week end. Chief grievance of the labor men appeared to be that the proposed change in law would abrogate contracts made by the unions with manufacturers and other employers and would cause workers to lose overtime holiday pay.

Thomas E. Wilkinson, Legislative Agent for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, said he had been assured that the Associated Industries of Massachusetts also opposes the Governor's plan.

It has also been argued that all industries essential to the war effort will work on Monday regardless of the action of the legislature thus rendering the Governor's proposal unnecessary.

New Tax Basis

The House was divided yesterday over establishment of the ratios for assessment of the State tax, with Boston members contending the city was being discriminated against in the Ways and Means Committee's bill setting up new ratios.

Boston's former share of each $1,000 levied by the State on cities and towns was $221.67. The Ways and Means bill set the new figure at $210.13 which the House finally adopted.

The same ratio applies to distribution of income tax revenue and a portion of gasoline taxes to the cities and towns, Boston members contend that Boston will lose $110,000 in each of the next two years under the Ways and Means apportionment proposal.

Representative John E. Powers (D) of Boston, proposed acceptance of a substitute measure drafted by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long which placed Boston's share of the State Tax at $197.13. Several other Boston members joined in the fight, among them Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) who demanded submission of some evidence to show what had happened to warrant the Ways and Means Committee's figures.

Representative Charles E. Shepard (R) of Warren pointed out that Boston valuations had been reduced since the apportionment had last been fixed, and declared that the reduction might go further since two thirds of the appeals pending before the State Appellate Tax Board were Boston cases, affecting $800,000,000 worth of property.

The motion to substitute the Long Bill was defeated 66 to 28 on a rising vote.

Salesman Wins OPA Praise In Connecticut Price Drive

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6—Connecticut has a one-man enforcement agency, Paul R. Ehlers of Hartford, who has attracted considerable attention and achieved some success in helping the Office of Price Administration to detect black-market operators.

A store-equipment salesman who visits many retail grocers, Mr. Ehlers has taken seriously the provision in the law which permits a consumer to bring action against a merchant who charges prices higher than the law allows. He has three suits pending and he has made one settlement out of court for full damages.

This week Mr. Ehlers received the public commendation of State OPA Director Chester Bowles. He also revealed that his activities have got him into trouble. His employers, he said, had received several threats of loss of business if they did not discharge him as a salesman. An "organized group," he asserted, was trying to force him to leave the black market unmolested.

"Without knowing the merits of Mr. Ehlers' suits," said Director Bowles, "it can be said that he has shown the courage and initiative that must be displayed by consumers to prevent rising prices and drive black-market operators out of business. The question of maintaining ceiling prices is everybody's business."

Mr. Ehlers, who hopes his example will stimulate similar action by other consumers, says he has no desire for financial gain. Any damages awarded to him, he declared, would be given to the American Red Cross.

OPA Director Bowles took occasion this week, also, to deny a rumor that he might replace the volunteer members of local war price and rationing boards with paid workers. He has no such intention, he said, and he pointed out that, at the rate of only 50 cents an hour, it would cost $2,500,000 a year to pay the 4,600 members of local boards for the time they spend.

On a volunteer basis, he expects, the OPA organization would quickly break up and disappear after the war is over. It might be difficult, he suggested, to get rid of an equally large organization of paid bureaucrats when the need for their services had passed.

Delinquency Issue

Juvenile delinquency, caused by war conditions, has been brought to the attention of Connecticut people with increasing force. Clara Dean Marshall, special agent of the Connecticut Humane Society, in a radio talk this week, reported that the number of cases of delinquency has been increasing rapidly in recent months.

Hartford has a new juvenile division of its Police Department, which is busy, but Miss Marshall asserted that no police department could control the breakdown of moral standards that starts in the home.

Lack of care of young children whose fathers and mothers are working in war factories was cited as an important cause. Day care centers do not solve the problem, Miss Marshall said, because they are not always conveniently located and getting the children to them seems too great a difficulty for the mother.

Jobs for Firemen

Twenty-five Hartford firemen have taken advantage of permission given them by the Board of Fire Commissioners to take part-time jobs when they are off duty at the fire house. Driving taxis is the most popular job. Others are driving trucks, working in war factories, or doing janitor and repair work. Employers must agree to notify the men if there is a second alarm or other emergency which would call the entire fire department force to duty.

Important Dates For Consumers

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E" and "F" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 9—Red "G" stamps become valid.

May 16—Red "H" stamps become valid.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

Today—May Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" now valid and will be good throughout May.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until autumn for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book 1—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred F. Finklehoffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Fridays and Saturdays at 2:30. Two special performances Sunday, 3 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Pops

Symphony Hall—Harvard Night at the Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza, Oval Room — Symphony Luncheon. Chopin recital by Boris Goldovsky. 1 p. m.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge — Concert of chamber music of Stravinsky, in memory of Frederick Randolph Grace. Olga Averino, soprano, Richard Burgin, violin, Melville Smith and Edward Ballantine, pianists, and a group of Boston Symphony Orchestra members. 4:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Hold Back the Dawn," 1, 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:45, 5:45, 8:30.

Fenway—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 12:35, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Great American Broadcast," Alice Fay, Jack Oakie, John Payne. 3, 6:30, 9:55. "High Sierra," 1:10, 4:25, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim. Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:35. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.

Metropolitan — "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:00 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:29.

Modern—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:35 4:50, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon Strikes Back," George Sanders. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 1:50, 4, 6:10, 8:20, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Scollay—"Air Force," John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:10, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Fighting Engineers," "Our African Frontiers," "Speaking of Animals," "Mexican Follies on Parade," "Three Stooges Comedy," "Ladies Day in Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 9:55.

Telepix—"This is the Enemy," "Leonardo Da Vinci," "Horses," "Hollywood Snapshots," "Donald Duck and Barney Bear Cartoons," "Keeping Fit," "The Jap Machine," Thirty minutes of news featuring the Tokyo Raid. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45. "At Dawn We Die," John Clements, Judy Kelly. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10.

Tremont—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 3:10, 7:15. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 1:15, 5:20, 9:25.

Uptown—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "The Purple V," J. Archer. "Mugtown," Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "At the Front in North Africa."

Coolidge Corner: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

Cleveland Circle: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, A. Shirley. 2, 8.

University: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 3:25, 5:40, 8:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran, H. Hilliard. "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi.

Codman Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Franklin Square: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Margin for Error," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 8:10. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:05, 7:05, 9:50.

Park: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:45, 7:45. 8:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:20, 8:30, 9:40.

Mystic: "Chetnicks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:25, 8:35. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane, Rochester. 3:40, 7, 9:50.

Orpheum: "Night Monster," Irene Hervey, Bela Lugosi. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:10, 8:20.

Strand: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 8:25. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. "Man's World," Marguerite Chapman.

Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetnicks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. "Clancy Street Boys," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.

Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond Line of Duty."

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

Strand: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "A Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot.

Capitol: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 2:43, 8:38.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Man's World."

Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sin Town," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, M. Montez. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:30, 7:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
MARY MARTIN DICK POWELL
"HAPPY GO LUCKY"
RAY MILLAND PAULETTE GODDARD
"CRYSTAL BALL"

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19th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY"
—ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE
5th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY
ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
With Dorothy Stickney, Percy Waram
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.00 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT."—World-Telegram
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

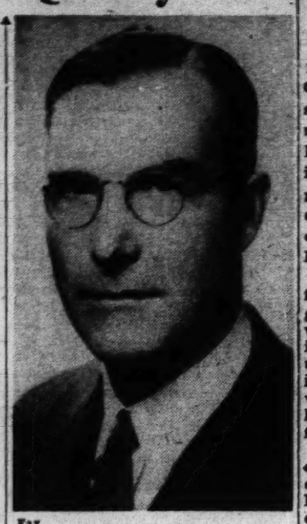
UNIVERSITY
Random Harvest
THEY GOT ME COVERED
THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA

High Postwar Food Costs Seen Under 'Quality' Call

Higher food costs after the war were foreseen today by John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, who gave a glimpse into the restaurant of tomorrow as the countr yobserves National Restaurant Week this week.

For one thing, he said, men and women who are eating in defense plant cafeterias, as well as those in the armed forces, are being accustomed to food having higher nutritive values. After the war, they will still want good food. This may well mean higher food costs in peacetime, he said.

Furthemore, "many persons, during the war years, have formed the habit of eating out, and they will continue this habit," he said. He also indicated that the trend seems to be toward greater purchasing power for the masses, and a tremendous over-all increase in restaurant patronage after hostilities.



Fay

John W. Stokes

President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

Developing New Techniques

New materials and techniques suggested by war plant and military food operations will be further developed, he indicated. As a labor-saving device, Mr. Stokes mentioned the indented tray now used for food service in many military cafeterias, which obviates the use of dishes. As originally made of aluminum, these trays were far from satisfactory. The surface appearance was not always attractive, and the high conductivity of the material rapidly cooled the food, he said.

However, more recently, such trays made from stainless steel have been introduced. Their spotless sheen suggests silver service and the food remains hot. Because of their use by the Army and Navy, such trays made with stainless steel or other materials might find ready public acceptance in cafeterias and lunchrooms after the war, with obvious savings in the cost of dishes and breakage, and in time saved in handling and washing.

Crowded defense plant cafeterias have found that the installation of a small "Snack Bar" for those who want only a sandwich or a beverage tends to relieve the cafeteria line during rush periods. Many commercial cafeterias no doubt will profitably copy, this idea, Mr. Stokes said.

Another new twist in restaurants of tomorrow, the Restaurant Association President predicted, will be the "lunch truck" used to carry sandwiches, desserts, beverages, and sometimes hot dishes to sections of large industrial plants remote from the main cafeteria.

More Lunch-Trucks Coming

Similiar in principle is the mobile kitchen now used by the Red Cross and other agencies in disaster relief. Such equipment suggests the idea of carrying the meal to the customer in a better way than it has been done before, Mr. Stokes added, thus increasing sales and perhaps spreading the peak-load period.

Many new food products have been developed out of sheer military necessity, and others that will be evolved before hostilities cease, also will find their place on the restaurant menus after the war, Mr. Stokes continued.

Possibly, the simplified menu now used by restaurants will continue in order to eliminate waste and keep food costs in line. It has been demonstrated, Mr. Stokes concluded, that, the number of items can be reduced without making the menu unattractive or lacking in reasonable variety.

Conservation In Great Lakes Fishing Urged

Increasing demand for sea food from areas in vicinity of the Great Lakes at a time when deep-sea fish supplies at Boston are cut nearly in half because many trawlers and draggers are being used in the war effort, is causing renewed demand for long-needed conservation methods in the fisheries of the lakes, according to Boston fish companies.

For many years commercial fishing in the Great Lakes has begun as soon as the ice is gone, which is on the verge of the spawning season. The result is a gradual depletion of the fish supply in the Lakes and some species that were abundant a few years ago have practically disappeared, the fish dealers state.

As lake fish supplies are reduced, demand for ocean fish increases, it is pointed out at the Boston Fish Pier, and under present conditions of supply this adds unnecessarily to the burden of the ocean fishing industry in attempting to provide enough seafood for all.

Legislation to halt the annual destruction of spawn in the Great Lakes as a means of conserving future supplies of fish is urged as the solution of the problem, banning the use of nets during the lake fish spawning season.

Gordon T. Canning, sales manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company, who is familiar with the fisheries of the Great Lakes as well as the Atlantic seaboard, quoting John C. Revelt, of Cleveland, Ohio, said in an interview today that the trapping of fish during the spawning season is insidious sabotage of the nation's food supply.

Mr. Revelt, who handles a large quantity of lake fish as well as of East Coast seafood and who is a booster of haddock fillets, declares that the issue is vital and needs immediate attention. Evidence of the gradual destruction of lake fish is found in a review of the commercial fisheries of the Lake area, he said.

"Sturgeon, for instance, was once so plentiful that farmers living along the lake shore used them for fertilizer. Today they are so scarce that they bring about $2 a pound if they can be found at all," he said.

"Then there were white trout. The Great Lakes were once a source of plentiful supply of these fish. Even lake herring are now virtually extinct, though at one time they were in abundant supply, and known throughout the world as a delicious food, particularly when hickory-smoked.

"Lake pike, perch, whitefish and pickerel also will go as the other species have gone unless something is done to stop the wanton destruction of the spawn. Only a few years ago one fishing boat brought in as many fish as five vessels catch today."

Group Plans for Good-Will Dinner

Egan

Bay State Christians and Jews Act Together

At a recent meeting members of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews made plans for the sixth annual good-will dinner of the Conference at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on May 17. Seated, left to right, Judge A. K. Cohen, Victor A. Friend, Chairman, Chief Justice John P. Higgins, and Oscar Haussermann. Standing, left to right, Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Michael T. Kelleher, Judge John E. Swift, Ben G. Shapiro, Secretary; Ralph M. Eastman, Treasurer, and Judge Abraham E. Pinanski.

State Women Voters Announce Plans for Annual Convention

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters will hold its 23d annual convention at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on May 11 and 12. At the Tuesday morning session, Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, President, will report on the League's legislative work during the past year, while Mrs. Moses H. Lurie of Belmont, First Vice-President, will talk on "Opinion Building Through Wartime Service."

The afternoon session on May 11 will be devoted to department conferences on work in the field of administration, legislation, child welfare, economic welfare, education, and foreign policy.

Adoption of a program of study and action for the coming year will take place at the morning session on May 12, At the luncheon on that day reports will be made on work done by local leagues throughout the State. Among those reporting will be Mrs. Henry Wise, Cambridge; Mrs. Horace P. Moulton, Needham; Mrs. Donald Reynolds, Weston, and Mrs. Charles Holcomb, Reading.

Labor Joins With OPA To Roll Back Food Prices

Food Problems in New England

Organized Labor in Massachusetts has pledged itself to co-operate with the Office of Price Administration in helping to "roll back" food prices, and to "police" their communities for black-market and price-ceiling violations, under an agreement reached yesterday between State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan and representatives of three major Labor organizations.

The new Committee, to be known as the State OPA Executive Committee for Organized Labor, is made up of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress for Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhood.

Robert A. Babcock, of Greenfield, of the Railroad Brotherhood, is to act as Chairman; Hubert C. Harney, of Lynn, Vice-President of the State A. F. of L., will act as Co-Chairman; and James H. Durkin, of Boston, Vice-President of the State C. I. O., will be Secretary of the Committee.

Three members from each of the Labor groups also have been appointed to the Committee: H. A. Twichell, of Boston, and LeRoy A. Taylor, of Woburn, representing the Railroad Brotherhood; Kenneth J. Kelly, of East Braintree, and Philip Kramer, of Boston, representing the A. F. of L., with Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the State A. F. of L., as alternate; and Salvatore Camelio of Cambridge and Leo F. Morrisey, of Lynn, representing the C. I. O.

"Enemy No. 1"

Describing the "black market" as an ally of "the gang of bestial murderers against whom our country is fighting," Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, War Economy Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public safety, yesterday urged Civilian Defense executives throughout Massachusetts to press their battle against the underground vending system.

"The black market remains and becomes increasingly Enemy No. 1 on the Home Front battle line," Dr. Stearns declared.

Connecticut Probe

An immediate investigation of the gasoline and meat situation in Connecticut by the State War Council was approved yesterday in a resolution unanimously approved by the House. Representative Irvin Hattin, (R) of Pomfret, author of the measure, asserted that there was "a definite shortage" of these commodities in the State, although, he added, "the people have been led to believe that through the OPA they would have an equitable distribution."

In many cases, he contended, ration books have "proved to be somewhat of a bank account with no money in the bank—or currency with no reserve to back up the issue."

2170-Mile 'Invasion' Convoy Ends 38-Day Trip From Florida

War Activities in New England

Sea-going lessons learned aboard the 38 landing barges, tank lighters and staff boats in a 2,170-mile convoy from Florida were being passed along today at Camp Edwards to all other members of the Army Engineers' Amphibian Command, following the 38-day trip which ended yesterday.

Proof of seaworthiness of the boats and invaluable experience for the 300 officers and men who took part were chief benefits of the second project of its kind. This project was a "return" trip of a convoy that went south last fall for training in milder climate, according to Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, organizer and chief of the Amphibian Command.

While sea-borne invasion tactics are regarded as a Navy job, the sea-going engineers are gaining experience which would enable them to cross the English Channel and perhaps the Mediterranean Sea under many adverse conditions, it was pointed out. So far, the EAC has concentrated on tactics to allow advance along a shore or to cross rivers and inlets.

During the return trip, the convoy was accompanied by Coast Guard craft at sea and a motorized convoy overland, assisting in arranging eating and sleeping accommodations. The route used inland waterways but at times got 50 miles to sea; progress ranged from 55 to 200 miles a day.

A rigorous training program aboard ship kept the men busy with semaphore and blinkers, chart reading, tides and current, compass work, meteorology, log-keeping, and other sea-going drill.

Launchings Ahead

The Destroyer Stembel leads the launchings announced for the coming week-end. Named for Admiral Roger M. Stembel, an early proponent of the Naval Academy who was active before and during the Civil War, the craft is to slide down the ways at Bath Iron Works Saturday, sponsored by Miss Mary G. Helfenstein of Frederick, Md., a collateral descendant of the Admiral.

Also scheduled for Saturday is the launching of the Destroyer Escort Ingram at Hingham, honoring George W. Ingram, Seaman, second class, of Rockmart, Ga., who was killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor. His mother, Mrs. James L. Ingram, will sponsor the craft.

The Submarine Corvina is to be launched Sunday by the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Conn. Mrs. Ralph W. Christie, wife of the Rear Admiral who is Inspector of Ordnance at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., will christen the craft.

Another destroyer escort will be launched Monday at Boston Navy Yard, named after Daniel W. Carlson, Chief Machinist's Mate, who was killed in the Battle of Midway. His widow, Mrs. Irene Carlson of Brooklyn, will sponsor the craft.

A submarine chaser will be launched at Quincy Adams Yacht Yard, Quincy, next Monday, sponsored by Mrs. Philip M. King, sister of Rudolph Bullough, Machinist's Mate, first class, of Norwood, Mass., who is presumed to be lost following action in the Philippine Islands at the outbreak of war.

This afternoon a coastal transport vessel was launched at the Camden (Maine) Shipbuilding yard, sponsored by Miss Mary C. O'Brien of Brunswick, Maine, an employee of the Navy Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Bath. A similar small transport was launched at Camden on Tuesday, sponsored by Miss Evelyn Mayhew of Camden, employed in the company's bookkeeping department.

Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Seven Maine men were listed yesterday by the War Department as having been wounded in action in the North African area.

The men and their next of kin were:

Corporal Jacques Beauchesne—Mrs. Rose Beauchesne, mother, Lewiston; Private Roland H. Glidden—Edward Glidden, father, East Millinocket; Sergeant Charles K. Hebert—Mrs. Stella Hebert, wife, So. Portland; Reinhold L. Spicker—Mrs. Reinhold L. Spicker, wife, Wiscasset; Private Allan R. Thurston—Robert B. Thurston, father, East Poland; Private Merrill A. Turner—George Turner, father, Liberty; Private Ralph W. Witham—Thomas Witham, father, Brewer.

Laundry Packing In Layers Asked

Beginning today laundry customers are asked to pack their laundry bundles in layers—white articles at the bottom, colored pieces next, matched socks next, and on top shirts intended to be ironed.

The Laundryowners' Bureau of Boston issued a plea today to all users of laundries, stating that co-operation would permit an experienced sorter at the laundry to turn over at least a third more work each day.

If shirts are not to be ironed, they say, place them on the bottom. if white, or in the second layer if colored.

Service 'Benefit' By Edison Workers

Employees of the Boston Edison Company will hold a "Salute to Service" evening tomorrow at the Hotel Statler, the proceeds to go for comforts for former Edison employees now in the services; there are 478 in the service.

Edison servicemen and women stationed in New England will be present, as well as 300 other servicemen and women from Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—all guests of the Committee.

A program of entertainment at 8 o'clock will be followed by dancing until 1 a. m. to music by Andy Jacobson's Band.

Business Bureau Headed by Boston Law Firm Member

John Richardson of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg, yesterday was elected President of the Boston Better Business Bureau at its annual meeting. Edward R. Mitton, President of Jordan Marsh Company, was elected Vice-President; William O. Le Favre, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, Treasurer; James E. Potts, First National Bank, Assistant Treasurer, and Edward W. Gallagher, Manager.

Directors elected are:

Frederick A. Carroll, Vice-President, National Shawmut Bank; Robert B. Choate, Publisher, Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation; Floyd S. Davis, Secretary, Lever Brothers Company; Albert F. Everts, Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; John G. Flint, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; E. J. Frost, President, William Filene's Sons Co.; John A. Galvin, President, United Drug Company; Francis W. Hatch, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.; Arthur M. Horne, Treasurer, Shreve, Crump & Low Company; George L. Hunt, Vice-President, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company; Maynard Hutchinson, Treasurer, Loomis, Sayles & Co., Inc.; Pliny Jewell, Vice-President, Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Arthur N. Maddison, George L. DeBlois & A. N. Maddison; David Moeser, Treasurer, Conrad & Co.; Julius C. Morse, President, Leopold Morse Co.; Louis M. Munro, Vice-President, Doremus & Co.; Sidney Rabinovitz, Treasurer, Economy Grocery Stores Corporation; Frank Schmandt, President, R. H. White Company; Carl M. Spencer, President, Home Savings Bank; F. Frank Vorenberg, President, Gilchrist Company; E. D. Warner, President, C. F. Hovey Company; Robert S. Weeks, Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.

The report of the Manager for 1942 showed that 19,384 cases were handled by the Bureau, including 12,383 inquiries, 472 special investigations, 2,078 complaints received, and 83 cases submitted to authorities. In the four months up to May 1, 1943, the Bureau had handled 5,900 cases.

Many of the activities of the Bureau are affected by wartime conditions, the Manager's report stated, and the Bureau co-operates with numerous wartime agencies.

Press Meeting May 10

The Massachusetts Press Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Hotel Kenmore on Monday, May 10. Principal speaker will be Herbert L. Baldwin, Director of Publicity for the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Photo by Courtesy of U. S. Coast Guard

Hardly as Snug as Bugs in a Rug

And, strange as it may seem, this might be YOUR boy and it may be YOUR fault.

Thousands of coastguardsmen, navy men, marines, army men, all the men and women in the armed services are traveling every night from one fighting assignment to another. Traveling on duty, they use governmental transportation orders entitling them to comfortable sleeping quarters while they ride—IF THEY CAN GET THEM.

If they can't, they "sleep" all night like the boys above. Comfortable, isn't it?

Hardly a sleeping car moves full-up these days despite the fact that it is "sold out" days in advance. YOU and *YOU* and *YOU* buy the tickets in advance; change your plans and never even bother to cancel them until you turn them in to get your money back a week or two later.

In the meantime these boys, YOUR boy—somebody's boy who has volunteered to risk his life so that you may live in a country where there is carefree, comfortable travel by night, sits up or tries to get some rest (a la the photo above) in a day coach.

They don't complain, but we civilians should feel heartily ashamed when they have to do it unnecessarily.

The next time you hold a reserved accommodation, berth, room, seat of any kind and change your plans won't you PLEASE phone or let us know somehow before the train leaves, that you aren't going to use the space?

By so doing you'll make YOUR boy—or someone's boy snug as a bug in a clean, comfortable, restful berth.

Thank you.

Boston and Maine

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Axis Nearing Collapse in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

miles southwest of Bizerte, between Lake Achkel and the Mediterranean.

Djebel Achkel is on the southern shore of the lake and north of Mateur.

The Americans attacked along the entire sector with infantry and armor.

In disclosing that the Northwest African Air Force had sunk two ships and severely damaged seven more, Allied Headquarters said Flying Fortresses sank an ammunition ship in the Sicilian Straits and damaged another in La Goulette Harbor during a raid which also damaged several small craft, blasted barracks, oil storage and unloading depots, and started many fires.

Four Allied fighter planes failed to return from the 1,200 sorties—individual flights—carried out May 5. Eleven Axis aircraft were shot down.

In what appeared to be a desperate fight to organize defenses on the roads to Bizerte, along which both American and French forces have been pressing to distances as close as 10 miles, Axis troops counterattacked repeatedly in the area of Djebel Chemti, north of Lake Achkel.

All were repulsed, and the Americans took more than 300 prisoners, most of whom were Italians.

South of the lake, Axis troops left behind on the 1,667-foot summit of Djebel Achkel, which lies between the Sidi Salem and the Ferryville roads seven miles southwest of Ferryville, attempted to withdraw when they saw the Americans and French advancing on both sides.

The United States Second Corps, however, forced them to stand and fight. The Americans gained a considerable portion of the hill, mopping up the enemy as they advanced.

First Army Takes Djebel Bou Aoukaz

British First Army troops of Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson, following close behind an earth-rocking aerial bombardment and artillery barrage, rushed Djebel Bou Aoukaz to win that height dominating the Medjerda River Valley and the road to Tebourba. Thirty prisoners were taken.

By nightfall the entire mountain, which the Germans tried desperately to defend throughout the past two weeks, was in British hands. The 800-foot hill, lying two miles east of the Medjez-el-Bab road, was one of the Germans' last barriers before the wide Tunis plain.

While British infantry was advancing through machine-gun bursts and the smoke of mortar shells to capture Djebel Bou Aoukaz, artillery observers noted a concentration of Axis transport north of the battle scene. The artillery barrage, which had caused havic among German positions on the hill, was shifted to the road. A number of vehicles were damaged. Allied planes joined in the attack.

To the south, British patrols which jabbed into the hilly country midway between Grich el Oued and Massicault encountered enemy troops in some strength and sighted Axis tread-tracked vehicles in the area about Sebkret Sidi Djebar, a small lake still farther south, and east of Goubellat.

Troops of the 19th French Army Corps still pushing against Axis positions four miles below Point du Fahs found the enemy strongly resisting, with approaches to defense positions heavily mined.

Eastward, the slopes of Djebel Zaghouan, highest mountain in Tunisia, also were sown thickly with German mines.

A military spokesman said the capture of Djebel Bou Aoukaz indicated that Axis troops were fighting with less vigor or that the Allies had learned tricks enabling them to beat back the enemy and ward off counterattacks.

Allied Pincers Close Tighter

The action advanced a pincer movement against Tebourba from the southwest. United States troops already had occupied Eddekhila, six miles west of that road junction which is itself 18 miles west of Tunis.

A local advance was reported made also by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army on the southern front, which stretches through the mountains westward from the coastal marches of the Gulf of Hammamet above Enfidaville.

"Patrols penetrated deeply behind the enemy positions," the Allied Headquarters communiqué said. "The country has been heavily mined."

The communiqué did not elaborate, but the juxtaposition of these sentences suggested that Axis forces were planting explosives in preparation for another withdrawal. Only the roads needed for retreat are left open in such cases and efforts are made to mine these also as the rear guard falls back.

As a result of a week's sustained bombing of enemy airfields in Tunisia, it is unlikely the Axis is using any of the fields for bombers, a competent source said. And even most of the enemy fighters now are based on Sicily.

As French and American troops pressed from the south and west toward Ferryville and Bizerte, the Allied air forces announced that tremendous damage had been done to both targets by repeated aerial attacks which "all but immobilized Ferryville."

Attacks against Bizerte, important Axis supply post and naval base, were concentrated on the extensive quays and unloading facilities of the Lake Bizerte Channel.

Ferryville, satellite port eight miles away on the southwestern edge of Lake Bizerte, has been raided repeated by concentrated formations, the report said.

Mosquito Bomber Has Double Sting

By the Associated Press

London, May 6

Mosquito bombers which have been stinging the Nazis repeatedly, and seldom are swatted out of the air, are able to do this because they are the world's fastest bombers, it was stressed today.

In connection with the first visit of the press to an assembly plant where this plywood two-engine monoplane is being put together, it was revealed that as a bomber it can carry a ton of explosives to any point in Germany.

As a fighter, the Mosquito packs four 20-mm. cannon and four .30-caliber machine guns, all grouped in the nose to give terrific concentration of firepower.

Russia:

Soviet Guns Blast Path to Novorossisk

The Red Army, hitting at the northeast approaches to Novorossisk, has taken a dozen more villages in the area in addition to Krymskaya and nine other towns which the Soviets announced they captured May 5 in smashing through the Kuban Delta bulge toward the Black Sea port.

One village is about nine miles northeast of Novorossisk in the hilly marsh country through which the Soviet troops are pushing the Germans toward the sea.

Massive artillery barrages paved the way for new thrusts and mowed down hundreds of German and Rumanian soldiers in the front lines and in deeply fortified positions.

Soviet bombing planes sprayed Axis troops with bombs and cannon fire as they tried to cling to defense points against mounting pressure. Bomber and fighter planes also continued to pound German-held railways behind the front lines. Prisoners poured back to the Soviet rear.

The loss of 7,000 slain and of numerous men captured in the past few days has weakened Axis forces but their strength probably remains far from crushed. For weeks, Hitler has been bringing up tanks and munitions, possibly in preparation for a spring offensive in the Kuban.

The Berlin Radio said German forces had frustrated heavy Russian attacks in the Kuban bridgehead, destroying 20 Soviet tanks, and that they had halted several sporadic thrusts made by the Russians south of Novorossisk.

Red Army Poised For New Advance

Two major gains were achieved by the capture of Krymskaya, 17 miles northeast of the former Russian naval base.

It poised the Red Army in a position menacing the city and it cut the German-held railway between Novorossisk and Protoka, which is 36 miles northeast of the port. At Protoka, the railway connects with a highway that leads westward to the Kerch Straits, across which lies the Crimean Peninsula. Protoka also is a junction for a railway that runs northward to the Sea of Azov.

If the Red Army is able to drive a short distance from Krymskaya to Verkhny-Bakansky, it will cut the highway from Novorossisk to another seaport town, Anapa, 29 miles northwestward on the Black Sea coast, just below the Taman Peninsula.

Krymskaya, once a city of 25,000, was taken in a flanking movement, the Russians said.

It was disclosed in Moscow that the Paris Commune, flagship of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, and other powerful naval units are in the Black Sea awaiting an opportunity to pounce upon any Nazi attempt to evacuate troops to the Crimea by sea.

Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said the shelling by heavy artillery made the Kuban horizon appear to be afire.

Roads in the Caucasus leading to the front were jammed with trucks, tanks, and troops moving westward to throw the Germans into the sea.

South Pacific:

Japanese Vessel Bombed at Wewak

Pouncing opportunely upon Wewak, New Guinea, during the briefest lift of prolonged stormy weather, American Liberator bombers set a Japanese ship ablaze and left it sinking, a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Australia disclosed.

The account was a delayed one of a raid which occurred on May 4.

The ship was listed as a 5,000-ton cargo vessel. Several direct hits left it blazing and sinking. It was caught off an island near Wewak. The bombers also scattered fire and explosions along the waterfront of Wewak's deep anchorage and some bombs damaged two 500-ton boats at the jetty.

Wewak is a feeder base on New Guinea's north coast from which supplies are sent overland to Japanese troops southeastward at Lae and Salamaua, on the Huon Gulf, now menaced by Allied troops moving up from their conquest of the Papuan Peninsula.

Nine Japanese planes tried to intercept the Liberators raiding Wewak and one of the enemy was damaged. All the Allied bombers got home.

From an Aleutian Island base comes a delayed dispatch stating that an incessant aerial pounding by American bombs has kept the Japanese from completing the air field that has been under construction for several months on Kiska Island.

The bombing pace reached a record rate during April to make the rocky Aleutian Island the most consistently bombed spot in the Pacific.

A compilation from Navy communiqués shows an even higher tempo for May, with 31 bombing raids in the first three days of the month, bringing to 230 the announced raids since Feb. 1.

Bombers and fighters—the latter often carrying bombs, too—winged westward on bombing missions on every April day that weather permitted.

Most of the Japanese effort for more than a month, it was indicated, has been directed toward repairing the damage inflicted by falling bombs. Progress was stopped on engineering projects.

There is a likelihood the enemy garrison on the battered island base also is running low on food supplies, despite the manpower the Japanese can develop with a supply of fish and rice.

Far East:

U. S. Pilots in China Outscore Japanese

A combat score of 10 to 1 has been racked up against the Japanese by United States Army fliers in China, Lieut. Col. Herbert Morgan said in Washington.

Colonel Morgan, whose home is at Freedom, Pa., is assistant chief of staff and operations officer for Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's 14th Air Force, and has just returned from China.

"We've destroyed better than 10 to 1 of their planes in the air, and counting aircraft destroyed on the ground, about 12 or 15 to 1, with emphasis on the higher figure," he said.

The main target of American bombardment in China is Japanese shipping, Colonel Morgan reported, and so far "all Japanese ships bombed have been sunk." One bomber shot down last Oct. 25 in a raid over Hong Kong, he said, was the only American bomber lost in all the 14th Air Force's bombing operations over enemy-occupied China in more than 60 raids.

Meanwhile, from Burma comes word that American heavy bombers dropped more than 30 tons of bombs May 4 on Japanese installations in Toungoo, Burma, blasting the enemy headquarters there and causing great damage to other buildings.

Announcement of the raid, carried out by the 10th Air Force, followed by a day the disclosure of a smashing attack by four-engined Liberator bombers of the 14th Air Force on Northern French Indo-China and Hainan Island, off the southern tip of China.

The attack on Toungoo was accompanied by a raid by B-25 medium bombers on railway installations at Nyngyan, west of Mandalay, where hits were registered on tracks and storage sheds and a turntable was demolished, an American communiqué said.

All aircraft were reported to have returned from these and other operations.

Japanese Attack Forecast by China

In Chungking the spokesman of the Chinese Army told his press conference that Japan is preparing "to make an important move" and China is the most probable objective.

"The enemy most likely will try to destroy China's resistance by mopping up operations in one area after another," the spokesman said.

He said the renewed Japanese offensive in the Taiheng Mountain area of Central China, on the Honan-Shansi border, indicated determination to wipe out Chinese forces there. If that if done, the Japanese are likely to turn their attention to the Chungtiao Mountains in Shansi and then strike against the unoccupied areas in Honan, he said.

The spokesman said that a noteworthy feature of Japanese operations in the Taiheng Mountains was an "improved strategy," taking full advantage of the lack of Chinese air protection and directing operations by planes, "thereby securing very close coordination of their attacking forces."

Japanese-American Farming Plan O.K.'d

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 6 (AP)—Employment of Japanese-American gardeners on farms at near-by Marengo—a project that was temporarily abandoned a week ago because of protests of some residents—was approved by a 62 to 21 vote May 4 at a mass meeting of citizens called by the City Council.

The Curtiss Candy Company, which withdrew three such workers from their farms in the area and dropped plans for importing 13 others from relocation camps in the West, said it now would continue with its original plans to employ such help.

The vote was taken after the Marengo Kiwanis Club adopted a resolution stating "all citizens of this country are entitled to the privileges of citizenship without respect to color, creed and antecedents" and after four Marengo clergymen urged such employment.

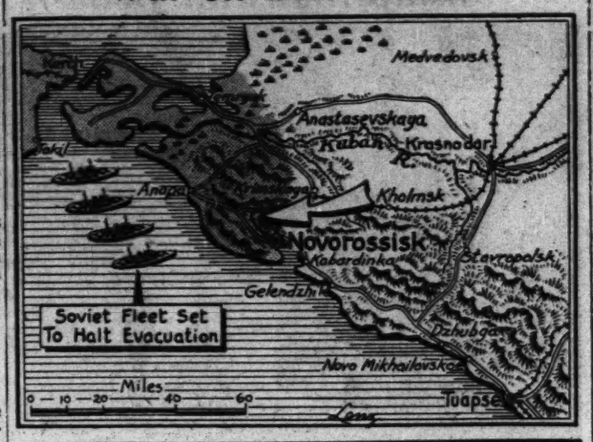
Mayor W. L. Miller presided at the meeting.

Tin Violator Sentenced

NEWARK, N. J., May 6 (AP)—Police Judge Ernest Masini sentenced Miss Evelyn Jacques, President of the Italian Kitchen, Inc., to one day in jail on a charge of failure to prepare tin cans for salvage.

It was the third penalty imposed on Miss Jacques in wartime cases. She was fined $150 on a blackout violation charge in March and barred from using processed foods for 15 days by an Office of Price Administration order in April on a charge of failure to report food stocks with a total value of 674,432 points.

War on Two Fronts



By a Staff Artist

Axis Lines Sag in Tunisia and Russia

Upper: White arrow shows approximate location of Red Army forces as they draw close to Novorossisk in a developing effort to push the Germans out of the Kuban area of the Caucasus. Shaded area shows land still held by Germans. Soviet warships have been drawn up outside the Kerch Strait to forestall a Caucasian "Dunkirk."

Lower: Full arrows indicate how increased Allied pressure in Tunisia threatens Axis with collapse or a general retreat to new lines. Black arrows at extreme right show where British Eighth Army patrols are probing far behind enemy positions north of Enfidaville.

Swedes Doubt Peace Offer Made by Nazis

Continued from Page 1

future . . . Russo-German peace would be catastrophic for many of the smaller nations of Eastern Europe. But an Allied victory would require the Soviet to define its claims within the possible framework of an agreement with the Anglo-Saxons."

When the Swedes express concern over the small nations of Eastern Europe, they are holding a mirror before their own eyes. They have a paradoxical attitude against both continental protagonists.

Toward Germany, respect for things Germanic has been replaced by a pretty thorough aversion to Naziism. German terrorism in Norway has been the major cause of this awakening. Toward Russia, a feeling of distrust which was becoming latent has been heightened by Soviet liquidation of the Baltic middle classes during the period of occupation.

It is not a comfortable position. It explains Sweden's hope in the Anglo-Saxon cause.

Perhaps it was not an accident that, as American flags were flying in welcome to a group of newspapermen here as guests of the Swedish Government, an Army officer pointed aloft and said in precise, but halting English: "The prevailing wind is now from the West."

Publishers Join To Protect Rights

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Appointment of a Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association to protect the right of newspapers to gather and disseminate information was announced May 5 by Linwood I. Noyes, President of the Ironwood, Mich. Globe.

On the Committee, authorized by a resolution passed by the Association's recent convention here, will be Howard Davis, New York Herald Tribune; Roy Roberts, Kansas City, Mo., Star, and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Charles P. Manship, Baton Rouge, La., State Times and Advocate; William Dwight, Holyoke, Mass., Transcript-Telegram, and J. S. Gray, Monroe, Mich., Evening News.

The resolution under which the Committee will act, passed April 22, authorized the members to "take such action as in their judgment seems necessary for the protection of the right of newspapers to gather and disseminate important public information, to represent this Association in any proceedings before the congressional committees affecting the interests of newspapers and their reading public, and to take any action necessary to protect newspapers' sources of supply in both raw materials and manpower, in order that the essential service of the press in support of the war effort shall be maintained."

Victims of Crash

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Fourteen persons were killed in the plane crash in Iceland in which Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commanding general of Army troops in the European theater, lost his life, the War Department reported.

In addition to General Andrews and Bishop Adna W. Leonard of the Methodist Church, victims included Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, Chief of Staff to General Andrews, and Col. Morrow Krum, former New York and Chicago newspaperman who was public relations officer at General Andrews' Headquarters.

There was one survivor, Staff Sergeant George A. Eisel. His home is Columbus, Ohio.

Others killed were: Chaplain (Colonel) Frank L. Miller, chief of the Plans and Training Division in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, Washington; Lieut. Col. Fred A. Chapman, Grove Hill, Ala.; Maj. Theodore C. Totmad, Jamestown, N. Y.; Chaplain (Major) Robert H. Humphrey, Lynchburg, Va.; Capt. Joseph T. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Capt. Robert H. Shannon, Washington, Iowa; Capt. James E. Gott, Berea, Ky.; Master Sergeant Lloyd C. Wier, McRae, Ark.; Technical Sergeant Kenneth A. Jeffers, Oriskany Falls, N. Y.; Staff Sergeant Paul H. McQueen, Endwell, N. Y.

Roosevelt Tribute

PITTSBURGH, May 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt said "a powerful influence is lost to the spiritual life of the nation" with the passing of Methodist Bishop Adna Wright Leonard.

"He was especially equipped by temperament and experience to represent leading American Protestant denominations in a tour of the global war fronts in the interest of the spiritual welfare of our armed forces," the President said in a telegram to the family here.

"His lamented passing in the midst of this great service is a loss to the men at the front, to the great Church of which he was so long a moving spirit, and to the religious forces of the nation as a whole."

Strong and Free Poland Advocated by Soviet Chief

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP)—Establishment of a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Germany was advocated by Premier Joseph Stalin in a letter to Ralph Parker, New York Times correspondent, made public here today by Tass, Soviet official news agency, and broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

Mr. Stalin added that should the Polish people so desire, postwar relations between Poland and the U. S. S. R. should be based "upon the fundament of al alliance providing for mutual assistance against the Germans as the chief enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland."

Mr. Stalin's letter was written Tuesday in answer to questions addressed to him the day before.

Tass said Mr. Parker addressed a letter to Mr. Stalin in which he asked for answers to two questions of interest to the American and British public and Mr. Stalin replied with the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Parker:

"On May 3 I received your two questions concerning the Polish-Soviet relations.

"Here are my answers:

"First. Question: 'Does the Government of the U. S. S. R. desire to see a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Hitler's Germany?'

"Answer. Unquestionably, it does.

"Second. Question: 'On what fundament is it your opinion that the relations between Poland and the U. S. S. R. should be based after the war?'

"Answer. Upon the fundament of solid good neighborly relations and mutual respect, or, should the Polish people so decide,—upon the fundament of an alliance providing for mutual assistance against the Germans as the chief enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland.

"With respect, Stalin.

"May 4, 1943."

Bishop's Parting Appeal: Write Cheerful News to Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Bishop Adna W. Leonard's parting advice on what Americans at home can do for the men overseas was:

"Write the cheerful news; don't send your worries.

"Do what you can to assure jobs and a future for the men returning home after the war."

This is the double appeal to the nation which Bishop Leonard of the Methodist Church made in the last report he cabled to the General Commisison on Army and Navy Chaplains before he left Great Britain for Iceland where his plane crashed. He, Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, United States Army Commander in Europe, and 12 others, were killed.

Bishop Leonard, as Chairman of the General Commission and as spokesman of the Federal Council of Churches, was making a tour to visit Protestant chaplains and members of the armed forces in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

"You have heard that the happiest day at an Army post or a naval base is the day the mail arrives," he wrote on the basis of his latest experiences with the troops. "But I have found that there are times when it is the unhappiest day.

"Too many mothers, sisters, and sweethearts sob out their fears and their loneliness in letters. This is still true even after many appeals have been made to show more bravery.

"Here in England many officers and chaplains, and not a few enlisted men, have told of the depressing effect that word from home often has. One Red Cross worker said to me: 'I sometimes dread to see the mail come, because so many of the letters discourage our men. Please tell the people in America to write cheerful letters, not doleful ones.'

"Concerning the second point, chaplains tell me they are being asked constantly by enlisted men about what is going to happen when they return after the war. The men often worry about whether they will be able to obtain jobs. One Virginia lad said to me that he knew the men would give a better account of themselves if they could be assured that after their job overseas is done, they will find other work waiting for them at home.

"One magnificent thing to see is the attitude of the soldiers and sailors over there. I have talked now with scores who have returned recently from some combat zone. There is no whining, no complaining. They, of course, want the war to be over as soon as possible, and the injured are eager to return to battle to get on with the job.

"In one of the base hospitals I visited there were a number of British and American soldiers who had been wounded in Tunisia. I talked for some time with a lad from Illinois, who was recovering from wounds in the arm and leg. When I asked how he felt about being away from home and in a hospital, he replied: 'Well, I should like to see my folks, but you know we must finish up the job, and I hope to be in Tunisia when the Allies take over.'

"The importance of music—familiar American music—to these men was illustrated on one of my jaunts to visit a number of units. The trip was rather long and wearisome. Presently, a soldier was heard to hum a part of a well-known opera. He was asked to sing, and rendered parts of three operas. We learned later that he was Master Sergeant Emil P. Jallouk of New York City, born in Palestine, a naturalized American citizen, a graduate of Emory University. Soon he had the entire car singing. They sang 'Old Man River' and 'Silver Threads Among the Gold'; then 'Jingle Bells' and 'The Man on the Flying Trapeze.' After a moment's pause, our Sergeant led the group in singing 'Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me.' Verse after verse of that hymn was sung with an intensity of feeling I have seldom, if ever, heard equaled.

"To be associated with our chaplains and our servicemen for days at a time is a rare privilege. Never have I been more proud of being an American."

Ceiling Was Low

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The Iceland plane crash in which Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and 13 others were killed May 3 occurred when the "weather was bad with a very low ceiling and poor visibility due to rain and low clouds," it was announced today by the United States Army.

The announcement said the plane struck a hill in an isolated section near Grindavik and was demolished.

"It is not known who was piloting the plane at the time of the crash," the announcement said.

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Stalin Replies Light Way On Road to Allied Unity

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—New hopes of settlement of the Russo-Polish dispute and of closer Russo-British-American co-operation are seen here in developments of the past 24 hours.

Today's issue of The Times of London publishes important replies to two very significant questions which its Moscow correspondent submitted to Premier Joseph Stalin. Answering the question whether the Soviet Government desired to see a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Hitler's Germany, Mr. Stalin stated emphatically, "Unquestionably it does." And regarding the foundations of postwar Polish-Russian relations, Mr. Stalin answered, "Upon the basis of solid good-neighborly relations and mutual respect or, should the Polish people so desire, on the basis of an alliance providing for mutual assistance against the Germans as the chief enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland."

Immediately it will be said that such replies do not alter the fundamental position—that the problem of future frontiers between Russia and Poland still is unsettled. That is true, but Mr. Stalin's statements do two important things. First, they are reaffirmation of his pledge to Polish Premier Wyladyslaw Sikorski in Moscow in December, 1941, that Russia desired a "strong and independent Poland."

This means that Russia has no intention of adopting an aggressive imperialist attitude toward Poland once the frontier question is settled, and that apprehension of any possible partition of Poland between Russia and Germany or absorption by Russia is allayed. Second, an alliance for mutual assistance against Germany could be the first step toward establishment of a zone of security in Eastern Europe which would guarantee both Poland and Russia against any new German menace.

Much now will depend upon Polish reactions to this new offer and particularly upon whether a large measure of agreement can be reached in the near future—certainly before hostilities cease. It requires little imagination to see what a difference it will make whether hostility or understanding exists between these two neighbors when the war ends.

The Washington report that former Ambassador Joseph Davies will convey a special message from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin also is heartily welcomed here as an aid to closer understanding between the United States and Russia.

Britain has a 20-year alliance with Russia, but the United States has no binding tie at the moment. It would be well, it is thought here, if President Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin could meet, possibly with Prime Minister Winston Churchill also, and discuss the whole conduct of the war, not simply the Russo-Polish question now looming so largely before all eyes here. Meanwhile, Mr. Davies is considered a good choice for the task he is reported to be undertaking.

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Big Gun Moves Up

Associated Press

Long-Range Weapon Moves to New Position in Tunisia

A 155-m.m. rifle, longest-range American weapon in Tunisia, is being towed by a heavy-duty truck to a new battery location near the front. On the gun is some brush, used as camouflage.

Lend-Lease Aid to Russia Valued at $1,825,477,000

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The United States has sent Russia "several thousand planes," "many tens of thousands" of trucks, jeeps and other military vehicles, and over 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs.

This was disclosed today by Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his most detailed report on the extent of this country's assistance to Russia. Altogether, shipments up to April 1 aggregated 3,500,000 long tons, he said, and were valued at $1,825,477,000. A long ton is 2,240 pounds.

In the first three months of 1943 shipments were 35 per cent greater than in the preceding quarter, and more than twice the total shipped in the corresponding period of 1942.

Most Supplies Get Through

The overwhelming majority of Lend-lease shipments have reached Russia, Mr. Stettinius said, adding that losses were suffered principally on the North Russian route, and a large proportion of the supplies are moving by the Persian Gulf route.

The Lend-Lease Administrator reported that among other items sent to Russia were:

Thousands of tons of steel and armor plate, copper, brass, aluminum, zinc, TNT, toluol and other chemicals, large quantities of railroad rail, signal and other communications equipment, and smaller quantities of electric furnaces, presses, forging hammers, and other machine tools.

Along with aircraft and motor vehicles, food shipments now hold the top priority, Mr. Stettinius said. Most Lend-Lease shipments of dehydrated vegetables are going to Russia along with wheat flour, sugar, canned meats, dried peas and beans, lard and vegetable oils. So that the Russians may produce food in newly-developed agricultural areas, this country also has shipped 8,000 tons of seeds.

Divided as to value, shipments include: Ordnance, $280,891,000; aircraft, $328,975,000; tanks, $179,820,000; motor vehicles, $229,822,000; watercraft, $27,888,000; industrial products, $461,348,000, and agricultural products, $316,733,000.

Total Aid 10 Billions

Mr. Stettinius reported that Lend-Lease shipments to all countries totaled $7,104,731,000 since the beginning of Lend-Lease. In addition, planes ferried by air and Lend-Lease ships sailed away under their own power had a value of $675,000,000.

Total Lend-Lease aid amounts to $10,319,518,000. This includes services, such as ship repairs, in addition to actual shipments.

In addition to aid to Russia, Mr. Stettinius reported these exports for the full Lend-Lease period:

United Kingdom, $3,116,835,000; Africa and Middle East, $1,039,763,000; China, India, Australia and New Zealand, $891,725,000; all other, $230,931,000.

Sikorski Says Poland Ready For Soviet Move to Heal Rift

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski said the Polish Government in exile was "ready to give a positive answer to any Soviet initiative which will coincide with the interests of the Polish Republic," in a declaration published today.

The declaration was made in a letter to the New York Times in response to Premier Joseph Stalin's assertion in a letter to the Times correspondent in Moscow, Ralph Parker, that the Soviet Government wishes to see a strong and independent Poland. General Sikorski's letter to the Times was released to the press by the Polish Government.

The letter as released here follows:

"Premier Stalin's words correspond with the opinion he expressed to me during my stay in Moscow in December, 1941. Indeed, the Germans have been for ages the common and implacable enemy of both Poles and Russians.

"The Polish nation wants, of course, to continue its friendly relations with Soviet Russia and to base them on an alliance directed against Germany.

"It is, however, difficult for me not to be restrained even in the face of such a favorable declaration by Premier Stalin at the very moment when the Polish Ambassador has left Russia and the mass of Polish population in the U. S. S. R. are left without the care and assistance of their Government.

"Yet in spite of this and in spite of many other factors, the Polish Government is ready to give a positive answer to any Soviet initiative which will coincide with the interests of the Polish Government as defined in our common declaration of Dec. 4, 1941, and in my speech of May 4, 1943."

The Polish Telegraph Agency also issued an "unofficial view of the Polish Government," similar to General Sikorski's letter and expressing "hopes that the favorable declaration made by Premier Stalin will contribute toward smoothing out the critical situation."

Rift Light Welcomed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—To the 4,000,000 or more American citizens of Polish ancestry, the dispute between Moscow and the Polish Government in London is rather welcomed than regretted.

The view of these groups is that it is far better for the controversy to come out in the open.

It is felt here that the Germans had two purposes in making the announcement about finding massed graves containing the bodies of Polish officers murdered by the Soviet.

One was to make the people of the occupied lands think Britain and America had no intention of coming to their help, but had turned Eastern Europe over to the Soviets.

The second was to separate these peoples of Eastern Europe from the United Nations, for though unarmed, they are powerful Allies and will be much greater when they are armed.

But the Germans have met with no success. The people of Poland still believe in Britain and America, and it is the opinion of Polish editors in the United States that the Germans will reap no advantage whatever from the break they have caused.

Another point noted in the German move is the apparent intention of the Germans to fight it out to the last with the Russians. This fact, it is believed by the Polish people here, is indicated by their desperate attempt to win the assistance of the people they have subjected, and whom hitherto they have treated with contempt.

The Polish community in America is kept fully informed on the activities of the Polish refugee groups in Britain and other countries, through the Polish press in these countries.

Wherever there is a Polish group, there will be a Polish paper, even if it has to be handwritten, as it sometimes has been among the refugees and in the early Army camps. Through this press and correspondence, Polish people know that they are united on the question of Polish territorial integrity. That, and not the question of the murdered prisoners, is the main issue.

Ulster Premier Names Colleagues

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 6 (AP)—Premier Sir Basil Brooke today named two former cabinet colleagues as members of his new Northern Ireland Government, which also includes two Presbyterian ministers and the first Labor representative the Government has had in 22 years.

John C. MacDermott remains Attorney General, while William Grant exchanges the Public Security post for that of Labor. Harry Midgley, former chairman of the Northern Ireland Labor Party, who recently formed a new Commonwealth Labor Party, was brought into the cabinet as Minister of Public Security.

Sir Basil retained the Office of Minister of Commerce, which he held in the previous Government. Clergymen members of the new group are the Rev. Prof. R. Corkey, Minister of Education, and the Rev. Robert Moore, Minister of Agriculture. Maj. J. Maynard Sinclair becomes Minister of Finance and William Lowry Minister of Home Affairs.

Big Population Gain Taxes India's Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—India's enormous population increase of another 50,000,000 in the 10 years preceding 1941, places an overwhelming problem before India's economic system, the United States Department of Commerce said recently.

More than 5,000,000 additional persons must be fed and supported each year with resources that are certainly not expanding at the same rate.

British Urge Action on Rehousing Plans

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—An all-party demand in Britain for a more vigorous and realistic Government housing policy coming from both Houses of Parliament on May 4 has put rehousing up in the forefront of Britain's postwar planning problems.

This action is particularly significant in view of the admission by Sir William Beveridge that his social-security scheme for the whole nation will be dependent on provision of adequate housing at economic rents.

The fact is the Government has been fighting shy of housing because of the magnitude of its issues. Government spokesmen have pointed to nearly 3,000,000 homes—one in every five—in Britain destroyed or damaged by bombs.

Task Grows More Difficult

Before the war, between 300,000 and 400,000 new houses yearly were judged necessary to keep pace with demand. In short, Britain, having pledged itself to make rehousing and the abolition of slums one of the cornerstones of national reconstruction, is, in effect, seeing its task becoming increasingly difficult with each year that is added to the war and with each bomb that blasts another street or block.

A gigantic building program thus looms on the horizon for Britain. Recently, a speaker in Parliament estimated it as a 20-year job. An authority of Birmingham calculates 30 years for his city.

Hitherto there has been some readiness to accept the apparent impasse and wait until the war is over. But on May 4 in both the House of Commons and the House of Lords it was seen that opinion has turned against letting the matter rest any longer. Members of Parliament and Peers, in effect, told the Government yesterday, "Even if you can't spare men and materials for big rebuilding schemes while war still is being fought, you can at least get blueprints finished and clear the decks for immediate postwar action by such means as immediately resolving the knotty problem of land compensation."

Charges Against Government

Speakers in both Houses of Parliament charge the Government with failure to stand up against vested interests, with employing an unwieldy bureaucratic organization, and with closing its eyes to such problems as week enders who occupy much-needed rural homes while contributing little to country communities.

There is evidence of profiteering in house property and the rents of furnished apartments. Rent profiteers are punishable by law. But "informers" often are unwilling to risk the landlords' revenge. The Government is urged, therefore, to make more vigorous attempts to control the value of houses which many people are forced to buy at inflated prices just to keep a roof over their heads.

Otherwise, it is argued, the house and property situation will prove one of the first and worst causes of disillusionment to fighting men returning after the war.

Lord Addison, in the House of Lords, estimated the cost of the proposed new cottages for farmhands at £1,100, to be let at a rent of 15s. a week. This would represent at least a 100 per cent increase for many farm workers, while farm wages, with the £3 minimum today, probably average 70 per cent more than before the war. On the other hand, many farm folk are ready to pay higher rents for modern conveniences in place of the present "inconveniences."

In the House of Commons, Ernest Brown, Minister of Health, defended the Government on two main grounds: first, that the War Cabinet insists the ban on house building must continue during war, and, second, by enumerating the vast job the authorities have had in keeping pace with bomb damage and the wartime housing problem generally.

Mr. Brown stressed, "We are cutting down our softwood at such a rate it may well jeopardize our resources for many years after the war." Ample evidence of this is seen everywhere in Britain today in the sight of beautiful woods disappearing.

Emergency Service Praised

Since the blitz started, Mr. Brown said 2,750,000 bomb-damaged houses have been repaired. He praised the Ministry of Works for its emergency labor service for this purpose. He took credit in behalf of the Government for the elasticity of the organization and the way local authorities have been given power to effect bomb repairs with a minimum of formula. He said the Government had requisitioned 51,000 houses as dwellings and another 13,000 for purposes such as residential nurseries.

Regional overcrowding, the Health Minister said, was being tackled by orders closing various towns except to war-important workers.

Mr. Brown said a series of subcommittees with the full advice of women experts were planning labor-saving dwellings for workers.

The predominant impression from the two parliamentary debates and yesterday's press comments is that Britain as a whole would be more sympathetic to the Government's material and manpower difficulties over the housing question if only there were plainer evidence of a vigorous hand directing clearance of the tangled mass of encumbrances which otherwise will balk progress even when bricks and bricklayers are ready for the job.

Arkansas Woman Heads Garden Clubs Council

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP)—Mrs. E. Wesley Frost, Fayetteville, Ark., was elected President last night of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. William H. Champlin, Rochester, N. H., was named First Vice-President.

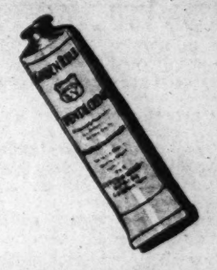
The Council's three-day annual convention closes today.

Florida House Bill Bans School Groups

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 6 (AP)—A bill banning fraternities, sororities and other secret organizations from the public schools was approved yesterday by the Florida House after debate in which it was asserted that Hitler had adopted similar measures to gain control of Germany.

Representative John O. Boynton of Gadsden, a high school Principal, declared the measure "strikes at the right of assembly, and that's what Adolf Schicklgruber did when he started his rise to power in Germany."

Supporters of the measure said college fraternities and sororities would be exempt, but Mr. Boynton declared "that will be the next step, and then we'll have bills to abolish Freemasonry, the Elks clubs and other assemblies."



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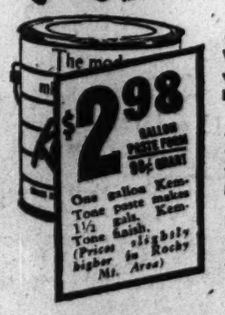

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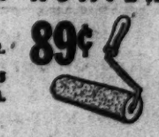

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Allied Invasion Plans Hide in $8 Suits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—What men are going to wear the $8 blue wool suits and what women the cotton dresses the United States Government now is ordering from New York manufacturers?

Anyone who knows the answer probably can figure out United Nation invasion plans, since some of the clothing now being ordered will be carried to freed nations by relief workers and some sent under Lend-Lease.

New York merchants are as baffled as anybody over the Government purchases which have ranged all the way from summer dresses to sweaters and warm underwear and raincoats. Early purchases were made by the Treasury's Procurement Office, which means they may be turned over either to the Army or to the Lend-Lease Administration. More recently the Lehman Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation has entered the field with inquiries about thousands of units of men's and boys' clothing. The Lehman office indicated it was interested chiefly in blue suits costing not more than $8 and said it would accept fabrics made of 70 per cent shoddy or reworked wool.

Pinch for Civilians

Clothing manufacturers already are warning that the Government orders will mean a pinch in civilian supplies, since they are just about keeping up with the civilian demand now under cloth restrictions imposed by the War Production Board.

On the food side of the relief picture, M. Clifford Townsend, Director of the Food Production Administration, said recently that about 25 per cent of American food production this year will go to the armed forces and to the United Nations.

President Roosevelt reviewed the whole postwar rehabilitation and relief picture yesterday with former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, just back from London, where he conferred with the Inter-Allied Postwar Requirements Committee and with representatives of exile governments.

Chief aim of the Lehman office at present is to get its work under satisfactory international direction. It is generally assumed that the United States, Great Britain, and Russia will have key positions in the forthcoming setup, and the nations destined to be leading suppliers of relief foods, such as Canada and Australia, also may be given a voice.

As a preface to internationalization of the Lehman office, the United States Government has dispatched plans to various United Nations governments for their consideration and comment.

Big Job Ahead

Although no official statement has been issued on what Mr. Lehman told the President over lunch in the President's office yesterday, it is indicated that Mr. Lehman brought back from London a deep sense of the magnitude of the job he has undertaken for the United States Government. The situation will be much worse than most Americans envision it.

The first job will be an emergency one of supplying food, clothing, and emergency shelter, but this will be only a beginning. Mr. Lehman has estimated that there will be at least 70,000,000 people in Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Italy, and the Balkans who will be in dire necessity the moment the Nazis withdraw.

Approximately 55,000,000 will be demobilized from armies, prison camps, and war industries. Many will have completely lost track of their homes and families. Seeds and draft animals will be needed to re-establish food production.

The Lehman office is expected to announce plans soon for the establishment of a training school for American relief workers in professions that will be needed in re-establishing civilization in the devastated countries.

Baltimore Elects Republican Mayor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6 (AP)—Theodore R. McKeldin was elected mayor of Baltimore May 4, becoming the first Republican Chief Executive of the nation's seventh largest city since 1931.

He defeated four-times Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Democratic incumbent, by a majority of almost 20,000 votes as tabulation of the unofficial returns was completed from the city's 471 polling places.

Unofficial returns gave Mr. McKeldin, an attorney, a total of 77,402 votes to 57,291 for Mr. Jackson.

Inter-American Greeting

Associated Press

Roosevelt Welcomes President of Bolivia

President Roosevelt heartily grasps the hand of President Peñaranda of Bolivia to welcome him to Washington for a state visit. The scene is on the south grounds of the White House. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is at the right.

President of Bolivia Suggests Union of American Parliaments

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP) — President Peñaranda of Bolivia suggested to Congress today an American interparliamentary union "to strengthen our ties of friendship and understanding."

The soldier-statesman leader of the second South American country to join the United Nations as a fighting partner against the Axis addressed the House of Representatives at noon as he swung into a busy second day of his visit to Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt. Last night he signed the United Nations declaration at a state dinner in his honor at the White House.

In his address to Congress, President Peñaranda said that until now the legislative bodies of this Continent had lived apart except for the bond of "our democratic ideals," adding:

"Now that an era of closer political, cultural, and economic interchange has, fortunately, been initiated, it is the task of the lawmaking bodies of the New World to strengthen our ties of friendship and understanding by playing an ever-increasing role in the external relations of our countries. This could be accomplished through an American interparliamentary union."

Guests at the White House banquet included Dr. Tomas Elio, Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; Gen. David Toro, former President of Bolivia; Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Earlier, upon being welcomed to Washington by President Roosevelt, President Peñaranda declared he was convinced his visit would "serve to strengthen even more the ties of amity and co-operation between our two countries."

President Peñaranda, who was greeted yesterday by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a colorful ceremony on the south grounds of the White House, issued a formal statement afterward, saying:

"It is well worth while to bring forth the fact of their [United Nations] realistic, economic interdependence. Bolivia, spurred by war, is making tremendous strides to bring her strategic materials to meet the war efforts of the United States.

"Bolivia is certain that this interdependence has all the elements to constitute a policy permanent and sound.

"Upon expressing the hearty greetings of my people to the people of this great nation I pray for the final victory of the United Nations, a victory that will bring justice and a lasting peace to the world."

President Peñaranda, whose country has decreed a state of war with the Axis, is the fourth South American Chief Executive to visit Washington in recent months. He motored here from Richmond, Va., where he had arrived by train from Miami, Fla.

Canada Places Curb On Use of Hard Fiber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Use of hard fiber in the manufacture of tying twine, bedding, skipping ropes, toys, and certain other manufactures has been ordered discontinued in Canada as a conservation measure, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported.

Processing of hard fiber and cardage has been made subject to written permit from the Canadian Controller of Supplies, and the purchase of these items outside of Canada may be made only from the Defense Supplies Corporation of the United States.

Race Issue Opposed as Basis for 'Bolt'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6—It is generally agreed that out of the long and varied bill of complaint which the South today brings against the New Deal only the issue of racial relations could stir the present ferment into political revolt.

The South certainly does not want the race issue, already heightened by war problems, made a political cause at this time.

Constructive efforts are being made to prevent it.

More than that, new and significant steps are being taken to solve the racial problem rather than merely to adjourn it.

Promise of Progress

Action is being taken at the initiative of Southern white and Negro leaders, and it holds special promise of progress because it is free from outside pressure.

These steps center around the continuing conferences which are in progress on the part of both Southern white leaders and Southern Negro leaders, and they come at a time when it seems evident that racial relations are likely either to deteriorate regrettably or improve appreciably.

There is a genuine conviction here that improvement is in the making.

It is evident that the war itself has added some new elements to the racial equation, including the presence in the South of many thousands of Negro troops who frequently expect and occasionally assert prerogatives which are disturbing to considerable sections of the white population. There is also on the one hand an increasing number of Negro workers who are establishing a position of economic equality in industry, and on the other a shortage of Negro help to do the manifold chores which for so long they have been counted on to do. Negro women are getting good jobs in war plants and others are simply quitting work because their husbands' income is at last sufficient to take care of the whole family.

Most of these developments are not unexpected, but they have come with a rapidity which has in fact made the South more than usually anxious and concerned about the problem and more determined than ever not to accept sweeping "reforms" imposed from on top or from outside. This is why it is believed that the race issue could conceivably turn an anti-New Deal leaders' revolt into an anti-New Deal voters' revolt.

The South doesn't want the Government to use the war to put over peacetime racial experiments.

At the same time, there is an indigenous movement in the South which wants to see that the war isn't used as an excuse to hold back efforts to further the legitimate aims of the Negroes and to improve racial relations.

At the present time, a committee of more than 100 leading Southerners, following a preliminary meeting here last month, are working "a positive program in an atmosphere of understanding, co-operation, and mutual respect" which is designed to provide the maximum agreement with a similar group of Southern Negro leaders on legitimate, workable aims which can, they believe, be accomplished "through evolution, not revolution," in the near future.

Sincere Good Will

Considerable agreement has already been reached, and Ralph McGill, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and chairman of committee which will soon confer directly with the Negro representatives, is hopeful that jointly they can point the pathway to future co-operative efforts. He says the committee is ready to give assurance of sincere good will and desire to co-operate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race relations.

Among the influential Southerners who are personally giving their time and support to this undertaking are Bishop John M. Walker, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, R. I. Foreman, Jr., Rabbi David Marx, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Dr. Howard W. Odum, and Mr. McGill of Atlanta; the Rev. Dr. Gerald P. O'Hara of Savannah, Virginius Dabney of Richmond, Bishop Charles Clingman, and Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Bishop Robert E. Griffin of Asheville, William Mitch of Birmingham, Mrs. Alex Spencer of Dallas, Dr. James L. Robb of Athens, Tenn., and A. M. Pennypacker of Chattanooga.

Belief that really important progress will be forthcoming stems in part from the fact that the committee is approaching its task with this frank and realistic appraisal of the problem:

"The Negro leaders rightly placed emphasis on discrimination in the administration of our laws on purely racial grounds. We are sensitive to this charge and admit that it is essentially just. This is a violation of the spirit of democracy. No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the Negro, as an American citizen, is entitled to his civil rights and economic opportunities.

"The race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations. The factors which have kept the South a tributary section have also kept it poor and lacking in sufficient industry to develop and to provide enough jobs and enough public funds for every public need. Yet the only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races. This means correcting the discrimination between the races in the allocation of school funds; in the number and quality of schools, and in the salaries of teachers. The distribution of public utilities and public benefits, such as sewers, water, housing, street and sidewalk paving, playgrounds, public health and hospital facilities should come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need.

"It is recognized that there is often practical discrimination by some peace officers and in some courts in the treatment of Negro prisoners and in the abrogation of their civil rights. False arrests, brutal beatings and other evils must be stopped.

"In the economic field, unquestionably procedures should be undertaken to establish fully the right to receive equal pay for equal work."

There is one political factor which is particularly disconcerting to Southerners and that is that the Democratic Party in the North—as well as the Republican Party traditionally—has in recent years been the beneficiary of Negro voters in the North and has been cultivating the Negro vote.

It has already developed that in several strategic Northern states the Negro vote has come to exert either a balance of power or important weight in national elections. Thus in 1932 the doubtful state of Illinois went Democratic by the slim majority of 380,000 and it is believed that the Negro vote of 170,000 was a central factor in turning the scales. Again, when the normally Republican state of Pennsylvania went to the New Deal in 1836 by a majority of 580,000, the Negro vote again was credited with playing a big part in the upset. It is pointed out that the Republican majority was less than 70,000 in 1932 and that there are more than 200,000 Negro voters in the state.

There is obviously great political significance in the fact that Pennsylvania by itself counts for more in the electoral college than Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina put together, while Illinois alone outweighs both Virginia and North Carolina.

"Perhaps the most significant political event below the Potomac since Lincoln freed the slaves," says John Temple Graves, Southern journalist, "was the winning of the Negro vote above the Potomac by the Democrats in 1932 and its retention in 1936 and 1940. It means that from now on the Democratic Party will be competing for what has heretofore belonged to the Republicans. And because the vote represents something near a balance of power in balance-of-power states, it means also that Northern Negroes may become more important than Southern whites in the party of the white South's long allegiance."

This is one of the powerful, underlying reasons why the South is both unhappy and uncertain about the New Deal control of the Democratic Party and why its leaders are determined to hold out, if possible, against the next Democratic Presidential nominee until their views are given the weight they believe they deserve. This is also a strong added incentive to Southern efforts to improve racial relations at the initiative and under the leadership of the South itself.

Southern Politics

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal, presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today presents the fourth of a series of articles on the southern political situation.

Public Works Program Favored

CHICAGO, May 6 (AP) — Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Agency Administrator, said today that plans should be made now for an over-all national program of public works to stimulate employment in the postwar period.

"Otherwise, we are likely to go through the same old wasteful cycle of doles, made-work, and relief projects," General Fleming said in an address prepared for delivery to the War Construction Conference of the American Road Builders' Association.

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House Committee Urges 3-Year Hull-Pact Renewal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The House Ways and Means Committee today asked Congress to continue the Hull reciprocal trade-agreement program for three years in the interest of unity in the war effort, of a secure peace hereafter, and of American prosperity."

The majority of the House Committee urged that the three-year extension be approved by as large and bipartisan vote as possible in order that Americans and their Allies might be assured that international co-operation in postwar reconstruction would not be a political or "party matter."

"Effective Mechanism"

Republican members of the Committee, it was understoood, planned to file a minority report making a further fight for certain limiting amendments. Debate on the resolution starts May 10.

The Committee majority urged program renewal as the mechanism "most effective in carrying out a tariff-bargaining program in the national interest."

The report declared:

"Our entire history in dealing with the tariff has shown that it is essentially a local issue, and being a local issue it is particularly susceptible to logrolling tactics in the Congress.

"Our past experience with reciprocity treaties as contrasted with reciprocity agreements which did not require congressional approval or Senate ratification shows that there is no basis for believing that anything can be done under a procedure whereby particular tariff changes are brought back to Congress for approval."

The 55-page committee report is one of the most unusual issued by a legislative body in a long while.

Extensive Report

Besides its own extensive argument, it carries a synopsis of the views of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other prominent spokesmen for the measure, the indorsements of farm, economists, labor, and dozens of other groups, a list of several hundred newspapers which have indorsed the measure, and a complete record of its operations.

"The issue now before us involves more than the narrow and sterile tariff debates of the past," the report says.

"The broad question before us today is not whether a particular tariff rate is a little too high or a little too low, but rather whether we as a Congress shall establish a policy which will serve the major interests of the country as a whole and authorize a practical procedure for making such a policy effective."

The pacts agreement is upheld on two grounds—economic and international. As to the first, the Committee says:

"The Committee believes that the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, which is designed to prevent the further heightening of Governmental restrictions on international trade and to reduce excessive barriers on a reciprocal, selective basis, is the only trade policy which can serve the best interests of our free-enterprise system."

International Side

On the international side, the report linked the trade-pact policy with the whole hope of a better world order.

There is little prospect that the nation can survive, the report declared, "under an international system which periodically erupts in world-shaking cataclysms in which all the talents and energies of mankind are directed toward the destruction of man and his works. . . .

"In the opinion of this Committee, it is simply unthinkable that the Congress should reject this policy of international economic co-operation at the very time when the fate of this nation and of all the civilized world hinges on the determination and ability of nations to co-operate effectively in peace as well as in war."

Among groups backing the program, the Committee cited the following: National Association of Manufacturers, Automobile Manufacturers' Association, National Foreign Trade Council, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and many city trade associations.

Business-Industry Support

"The testimony of American business and industry," says the report, "is overwhelmingly in favor of the present system."

The report quotes American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations heads in favor of the program, Farm Bureau organizations, the signed statement of 1,500 economists, and the indorsement of dozens of public-interest groups.

Citing "overwhelming press support," the report lists in two pages of fine print leading newspapers indorsing the program renewal and another 4½ pages of brief editorial support. A public-opinion poll is quoted as showing the press "strikingly close to unanimity" in support.

"The committee therefore recommends that the bill which the committee has reported pass without further amendment, and it bespeaks bipartisan support for this proposal."

It's Done With Mirrors

New Gauge Speeds Sighting of Garand Rifles

By literally using mirrors, this new optical rifle-sighting gauge developed in a General Electric laboratory saves up to 13 rounds of ammunition formerly used in sighting each Garand semiautomatic rifle and will permit a woman to do the job in less than two minutes, about half the time it took two men by the old method. Using the optical gauge, the rifle "fires" only a light ray at a mirrored target about six feet in front of it. The ray is caught by another mirror on the gauge equipment at the operator's eyelevel and thrown into a ground-glass screen in the image of a cross. Superimposing this image upon another cross on the ground glass correctly positions the rifle, and the gun then is sighted by adjusting its rear sight so that its shadow, magnified 25 times on the screen of the projector directly above it, is in the same relative position as the shadow of the front sight, similarly magnified on another projector above it. A woman technician is shown placing a rifle in the equipment.

Misprision-of-Treason Trial Aligns Ex-Clerk Against Boss

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—Marked by dramatics since its beginning Tuesday, the misprision of treason trial of Theodore Donay, Detroit importer, has aligned employer against employee.

Mr. Donay, accused by the Government of concealing information of treasonable aid by Max Stephan to an escaped prisoner of war, referred to a prosecution witness, his former clerk, as "a liar" in testifying yesterday in Federal Court.

The German-American import house proprietor made the statement under questioning by his attorney, Nicholas Salowich, about his experience with the clerk, Dietrich Walter Rintelen. As a Government witness, Mr. Rintelen had told of a visit to Mr. Donay's establishment by Mr. Stephan and the fugitive, Oberleutenant Hans Peter Krug, in April of last year.

"I had planned to drop him several times because I caught him lying," Mr. Donay said, "and customers came to me often to complain he had tried to borrow money from them. His employment was often a headache."

Previously Mr. Rintelen, a German alien, had told of informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the presence in Mr. Donay's store of Mr. Stephan and Lieutenant Krug. The witness said Mr. Donay, Mr. Stephan, and Lieutenant Krug engaged in "a very secret conversation," and that his employer told him two days later never to mention the meeting to anyone.

Mr. Donay, German born and who became an American citizen in 1935, said he did not become aware of Lieutenant Krug's identity until Federal agents told him in the course of their investigation.

He said Lieutenant Krug was dressed in overalls, "never looked as a German officer would look," and that both Lieutenant Krug and Mr. Stephan were intoxicated. He characteized Mr. Stephan as "just a business acquaintance," saying he had not known him intimately.

Mr. Donay said Mr. Stephan purchased candy for Lieutenant Krug in the store, and that their conversation involved only trivial matters. Describing the German officer, Mr. Donay said:

"If I may say so, the young man was dirty. He looked very ungentlemanly. I would ever have taken him for a German officer."

The misprision - of - treason charge carries a maximum penalty of seven years in prison and a $1,000 fine. Mr. Stephan, convicted of treason and sentenced to capital punishment, awaits a United States Supreme Court ruling on an appeal for a review, which it had previously refused.

Legion Plans Huge Fund to Preserve Americanism

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6 (AP)—An extensive program to spread "fundamentals of the American way of life" after the war was drafted yesterday by the National Americanism Committee of the American Legion. James O'Neill of Manchester, N. H., Chairman of the Committee, estimated the program would cost $20,000,000 a year.

Precise plans for its operation are "not now clearly defined," Mr. O'Neill said in an interview, "but every available channel would be used to preserve Americanism to the 48 states."

The Committee's proposal was embodied in a resolution which must be approved by the Legion's Executive Committee before going before the organization's next national convention.

The program would be financed by an endowment fund, which would be the largest single project of its kind in Legion history. The organization's largest endowment project and also its first, was in 1925 when $5,000,000 was contributed for a child welfare program, which is still in operation.

Commissions Meeting

Mr. O'Neill disclosed his Committee's favorable action on the resolution at National Legion Headquarters, where 40 Legion committees and commissions are considering war problems this week.

"In order to do a good job in spreading Americanism," Mr. O'Neill said, "we are hoping that the response to an appeal for an endowment fund would make that fund larger than any other such fund in the country.

"I expect it would take $20,000,000 each year to operate this vast program successfully."

He explained the money would have to be raised by subscription since the Legion's approximately 1,360,000 members contribute only about $5,000,000 annually in dues.

He added "There is every indication that the Executive Committee will approve the resolution. . . ."

Mr. O'Neill explained that the program would mean that the American Legion "would stick to its present operations, but that great expansion would be necessary."

Free Enterprise a Part

"The philosophy of the Americanism program," Mr. O'Neill said, "would cover all that the phrase, 'American way of life,' means to the public in this nation. . . . Free enterprise would be a part of it. . . . We would stress even more than we do now our great youth program. . . . Such a program would obviously exclude and combat any attempted infiltration of communism and fascism."

A resolution asking Congress to enact legislation immediately to return to War Relocation Centers all Japanese released to attend colleges and universities in this country was adopted today by the Americanism Commission of the American Legion.

The resolution said the War Relocation Authority "has stated by letter to the office of the National Americanism Commission that all such Japanese . . . are thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation" but that "J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I. stated in a letter to the office of the National Americanism Commission that such Japanese are not investigated by the bureau under his supervision."

The Commission also asked rigid enforcement of work rules and discipline in conscientious objector camps in another resolution which asserted that "there exists a tendency to relax discipline in the camps."

Army Safety Personnel Studying 'Prevention'

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John Wanamaker

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Thursday, May 6, 1943

A Thursday Page

Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard
Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Three

The new house was a joy to everyone. Quite unexpectedly, Sam had decided to build on the south side of the gulch where the first steep ascent flattened out into the long slope that ended after a mile or so at the foot of Mount Ascension. It was only a short walk from Main Street. Sam and Davey liked that about it.

Thankful and Miranda were happy because now they were near the stockyards and could pay visits to Ike Hornaday all by themselves. Ellen Jerusha, although she would not admit it, was delighted to be settled on the same side of the gulch as the Evergreen Hotel, with only a few vacant lots between her door and the crowded, cheerful spot. The garden was growing riotously. Sam's hopes of fortune were rising day by day in proportion to the news of gold strikes he picked up along the street. The only disappointing thing was Lou's laundry business. That had not prospered like the rest.

Ellen Jerusha, finished with the dishes, took a firm grip on the dishpan and hurried out to dump the water on the garden. Running her finger slowly around the rim, she looked off down the gulch. The miners were busy all along the ditch, hauling dirt to the water in wheelbarrows, sluicing and panning. Over in Chinatown, washings fluttered from every clothesline, not as white as Lou Posey turned out, but done swiftly and cheaply. That was where the laundry trade went. Surely the yellow race was not meant to dominate the washtubs of the world. There must be some way for the women of the town to get their share.

But Jerry didn't ponder long about the laundrymen. Her eyes had fallen on Old Drom. He had a strangely droopy appearance. He couldn't be thirsty. He had had a drink yesterday morning, she knew. And she had taken him out on the hills to eat—was it the day before yesterday? No! Nor the day before that! And Ike Hornaday had said, "When that dromedary's humps begin shrinkin', you commence worryin'. That's fat in there, what he stores up to live on. When he ain't got no more, he'll starve. So you keep your eye on them humps!"

Jerry poked the humps frantically. They were soft and wobbly, and the hide over them had a loose texture. She tore into the house, dropped the dishpan onto its peg, and was off before anyone could interfere. Old Drom must be fed immediately.

Ellen Jerusha skirted the town, leading her charge along paths and bits of trails where they were most unlikely to meet other travelers, and toiled on to the spot she had selected for Old Drom's meal today. She dropped the rope, leaving the camel to wander after his dinner of bunchgrass and dry gray sage, and sought out the small mound where she often sat. Higher up the hill behind her the fire tower stood, a flimsy wooden structure from which the watchman kept his vigil night and day, ready to beat on his iron triangle the moment he spotted fire. At her feet was Chinatown, the home of a people most fascinating to Ellen Jerusha. If she hadn't been so awed by the piercing observation of their slanting eyes, she might have learned more about them. The bushes rustled behind her. She didn't bother to turn around. It was only Old Drom, feasting on the wind-dried leaves.

Chinese Without a Queue

Suddenly she knew she was not alone. Strange eyes were boring into the back of her sunbonnet. She made herself turn slowly. A resident of Chinatown, past middle age, stood a few feet away. He carried a pickaxe slung over his shoulder, and he had a goldpan tied to his back. Jerry was frightened only for a moment. She stared back at him, puzzled. There was something different about this Chinese, something that set him apart from the others down there in the gulch.

"Why, it's your queue! You haven't any!" she exclaimed, and covered her mouth with her hand. Now he might hit her over the head with the pickaxe.

The strange visitor did nothing at all but continue his study of Ellen Jerusha. Below the black skull cap his face was round and yellow as a full moon, neither friendly nor hostile. He wore a faded blue shirt and a pair of trousers made of flour sacking, such as any miner might have. But on his feet were soft black slippers. He was a queer combination of Oriental and Montana prospector.

"It's a lovely day, isn't it?" Jerry remarked, to break the ice.

The old man bowed politely.

The Story Starts Here

Sam Posey, newly arrived with his family in the boom town of Helena, Montana, that the gold rush had created, had been very busy building their house. Sam was no hustler, but he had taken a fancy to join the gold seekers, and his energetic wife, Lou, had brought along the children—five girls and a boy—and her washing machine. Ann, the eldest, was 15, enterprising Ellen Jerusha, 12. Sam's nephew, Davey Parks, had come with him as partner. One of Ellen Jerusha's first exploits had been to adopt a dromedary that its owner wanted to find a home for.

Without answering, he padded noiselessly away down the worn path that led to the gulch.

Ellen Jerusha wasn't surprised. The poor man couldn't talk English, most likely, and since she couldn't speak Chinese, the only solution was for him to proceed on his way. She watched him until he disappeared into a small house at the extreme edge of Chinatown. The other residents had not spoken to him, as far as Jerry could tell. Perhaps they didn't approve of his blue shirt and floursack breeches.

Turk Goes Prospecting

"I wonder if he has a gold mine hidden off somewhere in the hills?" Ellen Jerusha said aloud, for Old Drom liked the sound of her voice. It kept him from straying away. "He'd call it the Setting Sun, or the Yellow Bell, something that would remind him of China. And then when he's rich he'll go back to his homeland so he can be buried with his ancestors. That's what Slewfoot says they do. He—"

"Hi, Jerry."

Ellen Jerusha leaped to her feet. Turk Schmouse, with a pickaxe on his shoulder and a goldpan on his back, was standing there grinning at her.

"I been out prospectin'," he said. "Didn't find nothin'."

"I didn't reckon you would," Jerry answered, a trifle miffed.

Turk scowled at her. "See that miner down in the gulch, feller with a red handkerchief around his neck? That's Buckhorn Bill Dailey. An' t'other feller's Slim Turner. Friends o' mine. You want to go down there?"

"Why?"

"Buckhorn'll let us each wash a pan o' dirt."

"That would be fun."

"More'n fun. Sometimes you get four, five dollars' worth out of a pan." He squinted at Jerry from under his mop of white hair. "He lets you keep what you pan."

"Oh, Turk, really? Would he let me pan some, too?"

"Ain't I tellin' you? Only I reckon this dromedary critter ain't through eatin'. You couldn't come. Well, so long."

Jerry was up before he had taken a step. Old Drom whined when she pulled his head out of the sage, but he didn't fight. Mourning to himself, he followed his mistress obediently down the steep path that skirted Chinatown and wound along the base of Mount Helena.

Washing "Pay Dirt"

The miners were hard at work on their dry shafts, slinging up limestone rocks and clay. Farther down, where the ditch began, the sluiceboxes and long toms were busy washing out the gold. Buckhorn Bill and Slim were so intent on their labor that for a few minutes they didn't realize they had visitors. Buckhorn was digging in the large hole that was their mine, carrying out dirt and stones by the shovelful to dump into the long tom, which was simply a sluicebox set on rockers. Slim, his hat gone and his plump face dangerously red with heat, was dipping water from the ditch with a pail and splashing it into the long tom. When it was full enough to please him, he caught hold of the handles and rocked the box, slopping the muddy water over himself and out through a network of holes at the far end.

"It doesn't look like gold," said Jerry, watching the black mud come into view at the bottom of the box.

"Not yet, it don't," Buckhorn agreed. "But on Saturday we'll clean 'er out, an' we'll wash all that mud in a big tub, an' pan it. Now let's have your goldpan, Turk."

Young Mr. Schmouse held it out, Buckhorn Bill tossed in a shovelful of dirt, and Slim splashed in the water. Turk swung it gently, sending the water in a circular motion around the flat round pan.

"You're doin' good," Slim murmured. "Now tip 'er a mite."

The water slid gently over the side. A handful of stones and fine sand lay in the bottom.

"Say, that's a real pan!" said Buckhorn. "Clean it out, Turk. I'll dig a load o' nuggets for the little lady."

Turk slipped his strike lovingly into his goldpouch. It looked like nothing precious yet, but when it was dried out and the sand blown off, the soft shine of gold would be there.

Jerry's panning turned out even better than Turk's.

"I reckon I'll buy my pa a mule," she decided.

"You ain't got enough gold," Turk remarked, but seeing how her face fell he amended it. "Oh, might be you have. It won't hurt to see what Ike says. He might happen to have a cheap mule on hand."

And so, thanking Buckhorn Bill and Slim, the two hurried off toward home.

At the same time that Ellen Jerusha was striking it rich, Sam Posey was sauntering along Main Street, thrilled with the news that was jamming the stores with prospectors in quest of grubstakes—news of gold! Montana Bar, the richest vein in the world, had been discovered the night before, and already a tidy fortune had been taken out. The stampede was on. The trail winding across the valley to Diamond City was even now black with men and mules. The fever for gold was in the air. But poor Sam Posey could only trudge disconsolately up the slope, muttering to himself in sorrow.

A Greenhorn's Find

"An' to think a greenhorn done it! By grannies, if he found gold, not even knowin' what it looked like, I reckon I could do the same thing!" Then his head dropped lower. "Only I ain't got a mule. Can't go prospectin' without a mule."

It was almost too much for Sam when Ellen Jerusha, flying down the path the moment he came in sight, poured forth her wonderful tidings.

"I panned the dust myself, Pa!" she cried, while Thankful and Miranda danced around him. "And Turk said there wasn't enough to buy a mule, but Ma is putting in some of her wash money, and Davey and I went to see Ike Hornaday, and he says he has a critter that would just about fill the bill!"

"Well — by grannies!" Sam breathed as Ellen Jerusha paused, and propelled by his daughters he tramped on toward home.

Things were coming Sam's way at last. Since the day he married Lou he had been waiting for Opportunity to knock at his door. This was the signal. He couldn't be mistaken about the shaping of events. His Big Chance had arrived.

Opportunity for Sam

The news of the gold strike seemed to the family, as it had to Sam, to have arrived providentially. He would join the stampede to Confederate Gulch, the site of the Montana Bar, and if he was a day or two later than the first comers, he would no doubt find a good spot. There must be plenty for everybody, for the gulch was large, and the claims only three hundred feet long and two hundred wide. With rich dirt, that would yield a man a fortune.

It was too late that night for any business transaction with Ike, but Sam and Davey sat long by candlelight making plans for the big adventure. At daybreak they would get the mule. A half hour would be ample time to allow for loading their supplies. Then they would start their trek to Diamond City and treasure.

It didn't occur to either of them that mules have ideas of their own, and that this particular one might not have the gold fever. But tonight, Sam and Davey happily made their plans.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Photograph through courtesy of Camp Adeawonda, Flagstaff, Maine

When summer comes, Victory Gardens will flourish

'Just Nuisance' Joins the Navy

Probably the only dog in the world to rank as an Able Seaman in the British Navy is "Just Nuisance," a South African great dane, of enormous proportions and remarkable intelligence. When standing, the tops of his ears are about three feet from the ground. When he chooses to rise on his hind legs and put his paws on a sailor's shoulders, he dwarfs the sailor completely.

But the most peculiar thing about Nuisance is his almost human cleverness which was noticeable when he was little more than a puppy.

"The first night Nuisance was in my home," says Mr. Chaney, his original owner, "I showed him round the place. Standing by the refrigerator I pressed the handle down and told Nuisance that, if he could do likewise, he could help himself to two pounds of mutton inside. The next morning I missed the mutton! That incident showed me that I was master of no ordinary dog."

Among The Bluejackets

But it was not until Nuisance came in contact with the Navy at the United Services Institute at Simon's Town, where Mr. Chaney was in charge, that his outstanding qualities became known. The Institute provided special comforts for sailors, and the bluejackets took to Nuisance and Nuisance took to them. Everyone wearing a sailor's uniform immediately became his friend, and learning that these new-found pals, when on leave, went by train from Simon's Town to Cape Town, he regularly caught the same train and traveled with them, lying on the floor and trying to conceal his great frame from the eyes of the ticket collector.

If he was discovered and ejected —no easy task—he would walk back to the nearest station and board the next train. On one occasion, after being ejected by the combined efforts of two officials, he was standing on the platform watching the train moving away when a sailor opened the window. With one bound Nuisance was through that window and back in the carriage!

His habit of wandering was regarded as fun by the sailors, but not much fun by his master who finally decided to part with the dog. It was then that the Admiralty bought him and made him a full-time member of the Navy. Nuisance has his Naval Papers like any other Able Seaman, with his surname "Nuisance" in block letters, and his Christian name "Just" filled in according to regulations.

Nuisance's Conduct Sheet

Particulars on his Conduct Sheet show that he was born on April 1, 1937. That he was brought up to the trade of a bone-crusher, that he volunteered on June 6, 1939, and commenced his service on Aug. 25. That his marks include two wounds and scars on the left thigh, aft, and a birth-mark amidships on the starboard side, a scar on the extreme end of his stern as well as one on the left thigh, forward. His character is given as very good, although his Sheet records three offenses. 1. "He did commit an act to the prejudice of common sense and good humor in that he did travel on the South African Railway without a ticket. Punishment awarded: Confined to the banks of Froggy Pond, Lily Pool. 2. Did sleep in an improper place, namely, in a bed in the Petty Officers' dormitory at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Simon's Town. Punishment awarded: Deprived of bones for seven days. 3. Did resist ejection from Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Simon's Town. Punishment awarded: Nil."

Froggy Pond was where Able Seaman Nuisance was quartered. Here he was provided with a special bunk of his own, and woe betide the man who dared to take a nap thereon. He also had a special bed at the Union Jack Club, Cape Town. Being no ordinary dog he never curled up to sleep, but lay full length, with his head on the pillow. Another privilege accorded him was a reserved seat on the bus that runs from Simon's Town to Froggy Pond, and no matter how full the bus may be, Nuisance always rode even when sailors have to walk.

Watching Train Schedules

The Manager of the Union Jack Club declares that Nuisance had discovered that Sunday trains do not run at the same hours as weekday trains and so invariably left the club earlier on a Sunday night in order to get to the station in time.

Leading the life that he does, it is not strange that Able Seaman Nuisance should be extremely patriotic, and no matter how soundly he may be sleeping, he always springs up at the first chords of "God Save the King," barking loudly in perfect time to the music while everyone else stands to attention.

When a new ship happened to be at Simon's Town, Nuisance made it his duty to inspect it. His great delight is to board all ships lying in dock and to notify any dog pets found on board that their presence in the Navy is not required.

Think Before You Speak

Can you keep a secret? It sometimes takes practice. We have good reason to keep military secrets these days. The Office of War Information tells us that the enemy is listening in the most unexpected places. Someone tells a friend that a brother is sailing in a few days, another person speaks of a big shipment of war goods and perhaps miles away a remark is made about a production order for a special type of war equipment. The enemy listens to this news, then pieces it together, like a jig-saw puzzle, into important information.

"Divide and Conquer" has been a slogan in this war. We do not believe lies about our best friends. The enemy is planning to spread more untruths this year, hoping to divide the United Nations and to slow up our war efforts. But the United Nations are friends, we are working together for a common cause and we cannot be separated. We will not believe or repeat rumors and lies about our friends.

Dorothy Emerson

Making Friends Afar

Our Mail Bag

We have a group of eager correspondents today, from widely distant points, who all want to make friends with other readers of the page For Young People.

"It shouldn't be hard for someone to write to me, as I'm interested in everything," writes Jessie S. (15), of Berkeley, California. "I've been a Girl Scout for five years, taken piano for the same time, belong to a club for young authors, swim, play all sports, collect postcards and other things, too.

"Because I'm taking Spanish, I should like to correspond with a girl in Mexico or South America, and also someone in Australia. I'd like to make an exchange of 'slang' with the Australian girl, as I have heard that theirs rivals ours, in that no one knows what we're talking about.

"I am also interested in photography, and it would be fun to exchange photographs with the girl I write to. I attend Berkeley High School (low eleventh grade). Our home is across the bay from San Francisco, and I have a glorious view of the bridges, San Francisco, and all the surrounding country from my bedroom window.

"In short, I should like to write to someone who likes to do things and see things and is as eager to correspond as I am."

"I should like to correspond with girls in France, Ireland, England, Australia and Scotland, and, of course, the United States," writes Nancy K. (15), of Akron, Ohio. "I am a sophomore in high school. I like music, sports, and writing letters. I am also a Girl Scout and like it very much."

"I should like very much to correspond with girls in the United States, England, Australia, Alaska, Canada and South America," writes Marian B. (16), of Oakland, California. "I am a junior in high school. I am very much interested in playing the piano and also enjoy working in my garden and sewing."

Deborah C. (14), of Fairfield, Connecticut, would like to correspond with girls in England, Canada, Switzerland, or California. "I have enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor ever since I was old enough to start looking at the pictures," she writes. "I am especially interested in classical music, and enjoy swimming."

Betty F. (12), of Evansdale, South Australia, invites girls in any part of the world to correspond with her. She would especially like to correspond with girls in England and Scotland. "I am interested in stamp collecting, classical music, and all sports," she writes. "I play the piano and the flute. I love animals and have a dog, two rabbits and two canaries."

Lois Jean P. (13), of Minneapolis, Minnesota, would like especially to exchange letters with a girl on the West Coast of the United States, "as I already have a pen pal on the East Coast, made through the Mail Bag," she writes. She would also like to hear from girls anywhere.

"I am in the eighth grade in school," she says. "I like to do almost anything, but am especially interested in outdoor sports, dogs and music. I also have post card, postmark and doll collections."

Edith E. (12), of Winona, Minnesota, would like to correspond with girls in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and Canada. "I have no particular hobby," she says, "but enjoy swimming, bicycling, hiking and other outdoor sports very much. I also enjoy reading books."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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A salt water camp for 60 boys 6-16. Work program for older campers. Water sports on private bay. Sailing, cruises, navigation. Land sports. Individual attention. 37th season. Booklet.
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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

WPB Red Tape Charged By House Investigators

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Assailing official red tape, a Congressional Committee called May 5 for "direct action" to alleviate congestion and overcrowding in war-production centers and embarkation areas.

The House Naval Affairs Subcommittee based its report on an investigation of conditions in San Diego, Calif., but it also has studied the situation in Hampton Roads, Va., and San Francisco.

The War Production Board was charged in the report with being the "chief offender" in blocking an orderly and efficient solution of San Diego's problems.

Because of the necessity of obtaining approval of minor officials for specific community projects great delays on important undertakings usually resulted, the report said, adding:

"On innumerable occasions requests, both public and private, for priorities of various kinds have been lost. Other applications have remained unacted upon for months and even for more than a year. The apparent policy of having each official of a dozen or more bureaus leisurely satisfy himself as to the correctness of the application before the head man gives a decision granting a priority rating may be the orthodox method of conducting a peacetime business enterprise, but it will never win a war. Direct action is needed, and that alone will produce the results essential to victory."

For San Diego, the Subcommittee recommended appointment of "an over-all director or expediter" clothed by the President with authority to act.

The report also recommended inauguration of a curfew requiring juveniles under 16 to be off the streets by 10 p. m. and formation of labor-management committees in all war plants as a means of increasing production which, it said, is being threatened because of conditions existing in the city.

Lewis Ignores NWLB Panel As Wage Hearings Resume

Continued from Page 1

abling him to seize coal stocks anywhere if an emergency develops, coupled with a declaration that he will not hesitate to divert fuel if needed to keep plants at work, and opening the way for a possible nation-wide dimout. The object of the Ickes order is to protect war plants and essential civilian users from shortages.

Lewis Claims "Understanding"

In another quarter, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson is delaying consideration of a recommendation for a national dimout pending the outcome of the uneasy 15-day truce. In event the coal walk-out is resumed, Mr. Nelson probably would agree to a dimout if Mr. Ickes termed it necessary.

In New York, meanwhile, Mr. Lewis and his officials renewed the threat of a new walk-out. Mr. Lewis was reported to have told the 300 members of the Miners' Policy Committee that a definite understanding had been reached with Mr. Ickes at the conference for the conclusion of an agreement by the union with the "new employer," the Government, which took over operation of the mines May 1.

In Washington, Mr. Ickes has denied that any agreement was reached.

Mr. Lewis was also reported by members of the committee to be charging that the miners had been "double-crossed" on the understanding with Mr. Ickes, by what was described as an "influential cabal" in the Administration. The name of Harry L. Hopkins was mentioned as the leader of the group.

In New York yesterday a regional meeting of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers passed a resolution indorsing the coal miners' wage demands, and declaring the "fight against John L. Lewis is not the issue." Many old-line labor leaders have feared that Lewis leadership would plunge the whole movement into the fray, which could only have disastrous consequences in time of war.

Mr. Lewis's charges of bad faith in New York sounded an ominous note in Washington where, so far as one can see, the deadlock is as firm as ever with the only change being active preparations being taken by the Government to meet the new crisis if it appears.

In ultimate effect, the expression of yesterday's Senate views in the Connally bill was one of the most significant steps. Hitherto the House has passed a number of stiff antilabor measures, but they have always been suffocated in the Senate. Now it is the Senate that is taking the initiative.

The bill goes to the House Judiciary Committee, which is expected to put sharper and longer antistrike teeth into it. The bill would permit a jail term for a strike in a plant operated by the Government. Under the measure, Mr. Lewis could presumably, if he called a strike, be put in jail.

Regarding the authority assumed by Mr. Ickes to seize coal if necessary, it was pointed out that while the amount of soft coal above ground is enough for an average six-weeks' supply, it is not evenly distributed, and a stoppage would cut down war production of some plants in a short time.

Nation's Leaders—Past and Present

Associated Press

Willkie Speaks at Mt. Rushmore

Wendell Willkie stands before the microphone as he delivers an address at Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills near Rapid City, S. D. In the background are the likenesses of (left to right) George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln that have been cut in the mountain.

Economic Holds in U. S. Turned Against Axis

Continued from Page 1

have been seized and are carrying supplies to our fighting fronts.

Specific materials, including precision instruments, telescopes, and stocks of metals and equipment which belonged to enemy and enemy-occupied countries have been made available to our armed forces or to industries engaged in the manufacture of military supplies. In one case this involved the moving of an entire plant used in shipbuilding.

A total of 41,077 patents and pending patent applications owned by enemy nationals and nationals of enemy-occupied countries, covering inventions in every field of applied science, have been vested and are under the control of the Custodian.

In his instructions to the Custodian, the President made it clear that he wanted the inventions covered by these patents made generally available to American industry as promptly as possible and that the enemy-owned patents were to be made a permanent possession of the American people. The ultimate disposition of the patents vested from nationals of enemy-occupied countries is being made the subject of discussion between the Government of the United States and the Governments of the invaded countries.

Heavy Axis Expense

These patents represent the expenditure of millions of dollars and millions of man hours of research in Axis countries and in the nations under Axis yoke. They cover some of the latest achievements in the production of dyestuffs, plastics, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods and textiles.

They include many patents covering processes which have enabled the enemy to carry on mechanized warfare while cut off from petroleum, rubber, and other basic raw materials. They include 1,282 in the field of ordnance and aeronautics; 15,423 relating to manufacture, transportation, power and machinery; 6,647 chemical; 836 metallurgical, and 6,889 electrical.

Several groups of patents are still being studied by the Alien Property Custodian's Division of Investigation and Research which, when vested, will make a total of about 50,000 patents and patent applications.

Patent licenses obtained from the custodian have enabled a number of small business concerns to convert their plants to war production. Some of the products and processes covered in these conversions are collapsible boats for the Navy, fire-fighting materials, machining crank shafts, materials used in dressing ores, manufacture of alumina for airplanes, heat-treating facilities for metal working. Safeguarding of military information makes it inadvisable to list the names of these small companies which have been converted.

Substitute Materials

Extensive research is now being conducted on many of the patents. The research has progressed to the point where wide development of many substitute materials for more critical materials will be possible.

Instances are the production of wool from casein; nitro-glycerin from petroleum by-products; shaving creams and soaps from scrap leather; production—also from scrap leather—of an admixture for cement to increase workability and waterproofing; corrosion inhibitors and rust preventers from chemicals of the vinyl type.

One important job remains to be finished. That is, to put thousands of idle patents to work to win the war and make more solid the foundations for a worth-while peace. American business and industry is being encouraged to find out about the patents, which may help their production.

An index of patents has been widely distributed and American businessmen are being invited to inquire about those patents that may be valuable to their respective enterprises.

Catalogs Available

Complete catalogs, listing all patents available for licensing, and classified lists of subject groups have been prepared. Requests for the catalogs are now coming in at the rate of about 750 a week, and for the classified lists at about twice that rate.

The invasion for political purposes of certain strategic industries in the United States, halted by the defeat of Germany in the last war, was reopened long before formal forging of the present Axis. It was well under way even before Adolf Hitler broke into the headlines with his Munich beer-hall putsch. It started, in fact, when the ink on the peace treaty at Versailles was scarcely dry.

Immediately after the close of the last war, German finance and industry began the building within the United States of a powerful organization centered in the chemical field, but extending also to the electrical and heavy goods industries. These commercial enterprises, not content to prosper by honest trade, were used as bases of operations to carry out German political plans.

German Industry's Motive

When the Nazi Party came into power it promptly established a strong alliance with German industry. As a matter of fact, the Party from the beginning had been financed by strong groups in German big business which realized shrewdly that an imperialistic, chauvinistic movement could be effectively used to promote the monopolistic aims of the industrialists.

The alliance formed a powerful lever for German control of enterprises in the United States and South America. It made wide use of fifth column tactics to promote its plan for world domination, the OWI report said.

The Alien Property Custodian has offered to co-operate with American industry to see that adequate research on the inventions disclosed in these patents is undertaken in industrial laboratories and in the research laboratories of universities, endowed foundations, and the Government. Many of these inventions, which were developed in the important centers of natural scientific research now controlled by the Axis, are of the greatest economic value.

This is particularly true of the pending patent applications which represent the latest research—kept secret until now. Included in these vested patents are those covering the most important recent developments of widely known foreign corporations.

Americans' Opportunity

"American industry must carry out a thoroughly adequate research program if the full advantage of these patents is to be realized," said Mr. Crowley.

"In quality, American industrial research is unsurpassed," he continued. "In quantity, it should be greatly expanded by further research based on these inventions. American business will be able to create improvements to increase production, now of the machines of war, in postwar years of the implements of peace. Original discoveries resulting from this research may, of course, obtain the protection of American patent laws."

The question may arise as to whether American industries will not be reluctant to undertake such research unless a patent licensee has some assurance of an opportunity to recoup his development costs before other licensees take advantage of the development. For instance, a manufacturer might easily spend $100,000 or $150,000 on the development of a complicated machine tool. To do this work from a non-exclusive license might not seem feasible.

Several plans are now under consideration to meet such situations. Any plan which is finally evolved will make provision for public hearings to determine whether the necessary research and development can be accomplished on a freely competitive basis or whether some measure of protection must be afforded. This will, it is felt, insure equal opportunity to all who are willing to undertake the development of inventions requiring substantial outlays.

13 Warships and 2 Aircraft Units Receive Presidential Unit Citations

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Thirteen warships and two aircraft units which won distinction in combat have been awarded Presidential unit citations for outstanding performance of duty, the Navy said today.

One aircraft unit is Torpedo Squadron 8. Only one man of 30 survived when the squadron made the initial full-scale aerial attack on Japanese forces in the Battle of Midway. The other is Marine Aircraft Group 22, which fought heroically in the same action with, the citation disclosed, half of its dive bombers "obsolete and in poor mechanical condition."

The ships honored are:

The cruisers San Francisco and Atlanta. The San Francisco fought a Japanese battleship at close range in the Solomons and damaged it despite its own severe damage. The Atlanta likewise fought in the Solomons and was sunk after sinking an enemy destroyer and repeatedly scoring shell hits on a cruiser.

The Atlanta's citation said that it lost one-third of its crew killed or missing, and was struck by one torpedo and "no less than 49 shells." The San Francisco, its citation said, was hit by 15 shells of major caliber.

The destroyers Laffey, McFarland, and Smith. All saw service in the Solomons. The Laffey was sunk in battle and the McFarland and Smith were damaged after heroic performances.

The destroyers Bernadou, Cole, and Dallas. These ships performed outstandingly in the occupation of French North Africa. The Bernadu led the attack on Safi, French Morocco, and the Cole participated in that hazardous landing operation. The Dallas participated in the capture of Port Lyautey under hostile fire, and landed a detachment of Army raiders.

The submarines Greenling, Guardfish, Nautilus, Trout, and Wahoo. On patrols in Japanese water, they sank more than 202,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaged more than 67,500 tons.

Presidential unit citations are similar to individual citations except that the entire personnel of a unit is included. Each man of the unit receives a campaign ribbon as part of the citation.

Draft Measures Stir Up Opposition

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Legislation to exempt fathers from induction into the armed services and to prohibit draft deferment of Government workers drew new opposition yesterday from the Selective Service System and the War Department.

While postponing action for further study on the two bills, the Senate Military Committee disclosed receipt of a protest from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that enactment of the measure denying deferment to Government employees would "be detrimental to the prosecution of the war."

The bill, by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, would apply to persons between 18 and 38 holding a civilian position under Government authority.

Giraud No Democrat—Says General

Continued from Page 1

words liberty, equality, and fraternity are written anew on the front of mayoral halls in place of other words? Nothing at all. And this is an illustration which enables you to understand what General Giraud is doing. He has taken the old writing and restored it for the benefit of strangers. That is all.

"Nothing is changed for us. We change only the face. You are military men. You never vote. You can dismiss politics entirely. Dismiss them."

General Mendigal added "and now, gentlemen, if you have nevertheless certain sacrifices to make, tell yourselves that I have already made greater ones than you will ever have to make. And there are other still greater ones ahead of me."

May Lose Command

Last observation is capable of interpretation. General Mendigal expects to be relieved of his air command—a development which would be warmly welcomed by adherents to democratic ideals here, notably those who are de Gaullists and who see General Mendigal as representative of an administrative regime that ought to be swept away.

Other personages they desire to see removed from control are General Prioux, who has been making speeches of the Mendigal type; Gen. Alphone Juin, Commander in Chief of French land forces; Gen. Louis Marie Koltz, commanding French in the line; Gen. Auguste Noguès, Resident General in Morocco, and Pierre Boisson, Governor General of West Africa.

Meanwhile, General Giraud is carrying out in his own way the reform program he outlined March 14. This week, for one thing, he announced abolition of concentration camps for political prisoners. For another, he has signed a decree dissolving the much-criticized "Legion Francaise des Anciens Combatants" and authorized substitution in its place of the "Union Francaise des Anciens Combatants at Victimes de la Guerre."

Union Versus Legion

There are two main differences between the old Legion and new Union. The former included not only war veterans but also persons chosen for Axis inclinations, while genuine war veterans were excluded to suit racial or political prejudices. The Union is declared to be open to all.

The Legion also had political influence and was consulted before the passing of any new law or taking of decisions relative to economic matters. The Union is specifically defined as having no part to play in public life and is to have only social and morale aims.

The Legion used to be controlled by the President and Central Committee elected by Legion members. General Giraud is not having any of that. As Commander in Chief for all civilian as well as military affairs in French Africa, he is going to designate the President and appoint the Committee, while the Presidents for the regional branches of the Union in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia will be designated by the Governor General or Resident General, each after consultation with members of the Central Committee.

Make-up Last November

At the time of the Allied landings there were not 25 per cent genuine ex-servicemen in the Legion and it included many pro-Franco Spaniards and pro-Mussolini Italians. The Legion was formerly a Croix de Feu organization and it was collaborationist at least to the extent it favored a Pétain France and the Marshal's policy of working with Germany.

The Legion was mainly responsible for the persistent "legend of Pétain," which explains why the Marshal's countenance still is to be seen on portraits and his picture displayed in shops and other public places, although now in competition with many pictures of General Giraud and few of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Although partly collaborationist, the Legion did not go so far as the now dissolved Parti Populaire Francais, which wished Jacques Doriot to rule France under direct orders of Germany. Some of its members, described as having seen the error of their ways, were among a large number of trade union representatives and others received and addressed by General Giraud by way of May 1 Labor Day commemoration on May 2.

On that occasion General Giraud made an impromptu and authoritative speech which touched tersely upon capitalism, communism, patriotism, and various other topics, including economics, and exhorted his listeners to put their backs into war participation, since obedient, self-sacrificing workers are as essential for this as are obedient, self-sacrificing soldiers.

General Giraud's measures for the immediate release of prisoners still in concentration camps apply only to 300 Frenchmen there. A new decree, officially described as "liberalizing the regime of foreigners presently detained" is to be issued shortly.

As for the Frenchmen concerned, each individual is to be examined by a commission of three members presided over by a personal representative of Jules Abadie, Secretary for the Interior. This commission can take in each case one of three decisions—it can set the individual free without any reservation, it can assign him to special residence whence he will be obliged to report periodically to the police, or it can order him up for trial by a regular judicial tribunal.

Examinations have already been begun to expedite closing of the camps. The only personages assignable to special residences are Axis sympathizers and the only ones to be sent up for trial are criminals under the common law.

Interned foreigners—there still are many hundreds of them—are being released as schemes are worked out for reception of them back into ordinary life following investigations by the Joint Inter-Allied Commission.

Reactionism in Open

The following comment on the speech reported to have been made by General Mendigal in North Africa declaring that talk of restoration of the French Republic was only a temporary expedient comes from an observer who has kept in close touch with events in North Africa.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The speech of General Mendigal is surprising only in so far as he has dared to express without ambiguity what most of the reactionary officers in North Africa—at least among the superior officers, who are in overwhelming majority—are thinking.

Gen. Alfonse Juin, Commander in Chief of Giraud forces, is understood to have made a speech in the same sense.

However, the speeches of these Generals are unlikely to have an immediate political influence on the situation in North Africa, the only new element probably being that they have been too incautious in expressing their true opinions.

General Giraud certainly is no great friend of democracy. This is proved by his past. He was always considered as very reactionary.

Depends on Allied Support

However, his position in North Africa depends too much on Allied support. His personal opinion therefore probably will not influence his present activity in North Africa. The mentality of the French military leaders in North Africa, however forecasts their attitude in a liberated France when they will return at the head of 500,000 American-armed crack French troops.

This explains Gen. Charles de Gaulle's and the French Republicans' reluctance to deal with General Giraud if control of military and civil bureaucracy by a Republican Government is not clearly understood.

General Mendigal is known only to command the air force. However, Gen. René Prioux, who appears to be heading the Giraud military administration, is one of the most outstanding French military leaders, and has proved his gallantry in the battle of France.

Like General Giraud, himself, General Prioux also had been taken prisoner by the Germans and his escape and sudden arrival in North Africa are as mysterious as General Giraud's flight.

Prioux Able Leader

General Prioux is a general of highest military rank, an able military leader, and always has been a decided enemy of the Germans. Some time ago, before the Allied landing in North Africa, it was considered as doubtful whether Generals Prioux or Giraud would be picked out to head the North African regime. Politically, General Prioux stands on the extreme right.

Today these men may repudiate Marshal Pétain and they are certainly anti-Laval and anticollaborationist. But they are likely to share in Marshal Pétain's political conceptions, and, like Marshal Pétain, they dislike the Republican regime.

It always is necessary to stress the importance of the influence of French big business in North Africa. This has been closely linked to French military circles, for instance, in the setting up of the fascist organization in prewar France, which has contributed greatly to General Giraud's rise to power in North Africa.

These two influential factions—military and big business—are the main pillars of French reaction in North Africa.

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The Home Forum

"Thy will be done"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is THERE a hesitancy in declaring, "Thy will be done"? Is there a lurking fear that God's will might be less than good, or that it might not be pleasing to our personal sense? Is not His will the very best plan possible for His children, far beyond our human wish or will?

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 597) its author, Mary Baker Eddy, has defined "will" in part as, **"The might and wisdom of God."** In the light of this interpretation, to pray, "Thy will be done," indicates the willingness to let "the might and wisdom of God" unfold in one's life. That will never imprisons good, nor does it imperil the freedom, joy, or health of man. It never permits the belief in evil to obstruct or thwart the purposes of good, or to reverse the blessing that has been divinely decreed. That which God, divine Mind, has willed for man can never be interfered with. Its fulfillment is assured.

With stirring conviction, the Apostle Paul declares in the eighth chapter of Romans: **"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."**

How comforting and strengthening is this message coming from one who spoke from experience! No phase of evil claiming to operate through person, place, or thing, through the hatred, jealousy, or criticism of the carnal mind, could move Paul from his confidence and trust in the Christ. All have need of this understanding trust in Christ, Truth. No matter how appalling may appear the so-called forces of evil, apparently bent upon uprooting and destroying the planting of good, His will is, not will be, done. It was established "in the beginning" and cannot be altered or hid. We can always confidently pray that prayer of the Master, **"Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven,"** which is spiritually interpreted as follows in Science and Health (p. 17): *"Enable us to know,—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme."* The supremacy and omnipotence of His will and wisdom are ever present and are always good.

We must trust the Father-Mother, good. He alone foresees and forestalls, directs and protects. Under His divine direction uncertain footsteps are made sure and guided into paths that lead to harmony. There is no disappointment in the truth of man's spiritual being; there is only Love's appointment to the place wherein the child of His care shall find his rightful activity. A right place is a safe place, even though to mortal sense it seems dangerous, for God is there, because He is everywhere. The realization of the eternal truth of God's ever-presence will turn oncoming tides of hate into ways of peace, heal inveterate disease, and fill empty treasuries with the riches of true substance.

At times the way of righteousness may appear contrary to our human planning and our vision may seem befogged and darkened. Then it is that the student must be willing to wait and work. The fog will lift, and Truth's plan will come to view in all its radiance.

This was once clearly illustrated to the writer while spending the summer months in a pleasant cottage which was built upon a lake front and commanded a fine view of the opposite shore. One early morning it was observed that a mist had so enveloped the usually clear-cut view that nothing was distinctly discernible. The little cottages with their gay flags, the graceful boats with white sails swaying in the gentle breeze, were gone, blotted out by the thick fog which seemed to have settled down upon all the bright and lovely surroundings. Standing in the gray light of the morning, the student waited for the mist to melt and the air to clear. There was no doubt that the outline across the water would appear again. The cottages, boathouses, and white sails were still there. There was only one thing to do—wait and watch. Gradually the fog disappeared; in bold relief the scene stood out again, and a lesson had been gained from that simple experience.

The plan of man's life is clear and distinct in the light of Truth. If that light seems to be obscured momentarily and Love's purpose for us seems dim and befogged, let us wait and watch—set a watch against the besetments of error suggesting the reality of evil through the mesmerism of the corporeal senses. Let us be diligent in this watch, working patiently, ardently, and waiting for our watch to bear its fruitage. It will not fail us, for the morning light of God's beneficence is ever present, and no mist—no mystification—of the so-called carnal mind can long resist the penetrating rays of Truth.

God's will is done, and that will is operating here and now. Fearlessly let us trust that will and accept His plan, for it has in store for us all that is happifying, gratifying, and in its radiantly spiritual sense, all that is beautifying.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MOUNTAIN LAUREL": *A Painting by E. B. Lintott*

FEW ARTISTS HAVE so successfully portrayed flowers as E. B. Lintott, distinguished contemporary British painter. One critic has written of him: "Lintott is one of those rare flower painters who appreciates to the utmost the charm of his sitters, yet can resist their seductiveness in the interest of design." Studies such as this of "Mountain Laurel" are delicate and refined without being merely pretty. This is due both to the artist's knowledge and craftsmanship, and to his vigorous, solid design. Notice how skillfully he ties the vase and table together by showing the reflections of the white cloth in the polished surface. The pinkish-white laurel blossoms and the contrasting dark green leaves are painted with a fully loaded brush, which gives them a rich texture and surface beauty.

Although Lintott is best known for his paintings of flowers, his subjects cover a wide range, including portraits, landscapes, and figure studies. He is artist, author, and former diplomat. During World War I, he was Secretary to the British Ambassador in Russia. For several years, after the war, he was Librarian of the Royal Academy in London, and Art Advisor to the London Times. For the past twelve years, Lintott has lived in New York, and has become an American citizen.

H. H. A.

I Meet the Professor

MY DAUGHTER had had some English classes under him. "Oh, Mother!" she would say. "If you could hear him! The girls practically swoon when he reads Shakespeare!" I could picture him, tall, dark, probably suave no end. Privately, I decided I should not like him.

It would be nice if one could guard against forming these preconceptions. It would spare one that violent jerk and wild effort at reorientation when the reality bobs up, one day, and demands recognition. I must make a note of that.

Here I was, buried to my shoulders in the frozen-fish refrigerator, feeling around for a piece marked Haddock. I straightened up into daylight, with one marked Halibut and another labeled Sea Perch, to hear my daughter's voice: "Mother, this is Professor Holley. I'm going over to see Etta."

"There must be haddock some place," I said. "You're going where? Oh, Etta's. Don't stay long." A broad, blue-serged man with a red mustache blocked my vision. "The professor, did you say? Where?"

"Here," said the broad one, frankly laughing. "Pleasant girl, your daughter." He looked something like my Uncle Mark from downstate. I tried to imagine this man explaining iambic pentameter. It was difficult.

"Do you know about these things?" he asked. He had a pint jar of salad dressing in one hand, a quart in the other. "This can't be right. Look—a pint for twenty cents and a quart for thirty cents. Must be a mistake, don't you think?"

I could have said "How do you do?" courteously, though it seemed a little late. "But a quart wouldn't cost twice as much as a pint. You save on the container, you see."

There was a thump beside me, as some thoughtful passer-by closed the fish box.

"I understand," said Professor Holley. "But ten cents—that's a frightful differential. I'd better ask the manager.—How are you getting along with your canned-goods tickets?"

"No trouble at all. It's very simple, really."

He looked at my frozen fish; I was shuffling them from one hand to the other. "What's the matter?"

"These things get colder and colder."

"Couldn't you find what you want?"

"No. No haddock."

Professor Holley set down his salad dressing. "At least," he said politely, "I can hold the refrigerator open while you put them back."

The professor went his way and I mine, to the meat department and the milk refrigerator. Then, in the corner where the vegetables are, I found him again. He was thumbing the cabbage.

"I used to eat the stalk," he said. "When I was a boy and my mother cut up cabbage, she always peeled and sliced the stalk for me. With salt. It's good. That was down in the Mississippi Valley below Moline."

So, I thought. Neighbor boy. No wonder you look like Uncle Mark. It was easier for me to understand the cabbage stalk than it was the Shakespeare. He was wheeling one of those double-decker carts they give you in self-service stores. I know professors are like other men. They all eat. And maybe my sense of humor is oblique, but the sight struck me as odd. I picked up a bunch of carrots and weighed them, to keep from laughing. And laughed anyway, remembering that you don't weigh carrots. They're sold by the bunch.

I got to the checkers' turnstiles and took my place in line. There were rows of customers, lines of double-deck pushwagons. Up ahead the girls were punching their adding machines and the boys were stowing the purchases away in deep paper bags.

In the adjacent line, five or six ahead, was Professor Holley, docile, patient. A housewife, while she waits in line, tries to remember what she may have forgotten, and wonders if she'll have time to dart out and get it without losing her place in line. What a man thinks about I've never known.

I observed the professor. He looked down at his wagon. On the top deck was a can of molasses, oozing a little around the lid. He saw it, pressed the lid tighter.

Turning, he noticed me. His face lighted up. "One was blue label," he explained. "The other was red. You know—the salad dressing. Different grades." He nodded with satisfaction.

He ran his thumb around the molasses lid. He was two from the end, now. As he waited, he licked his thumb.

I'd love to hear him read: "All the world's a stage—"

MARY BELOND

Ozark Quilts

AUNT LIZZIE makes quilts early and late. She can take a tiny quilt pattern from a newspaper and copy it exactly as if she had a blueprint! She is an artist at combining colors and she can work out designs like an abstract painter.

In this she is no more adept than hundreds of other Ozark women. Their ability to sew tiny pieces of cloth into a design of complete regularity and beauty is amazing to me. From one tiny block the whole quilt must be visualized. And somehow they do it. And love the doing. Quilt patterns, quilt linings, and quilt paddings are the great topic of conversation when Ozark women get together.

Quilt patterns are loaned out, borrowed, copied, or handed down. Now and then a new one shows up, but for the most part the old familiar patterns are most popular. The Double Wedding Ring and the China Platter are the favorites, but there are the stamp quilt, with pieces not much larger than a postage stamp, the Cobblestone, the Wild Goose Chase, the Tulip, the Lone Star, the Magnolia Bud, and many others that are close seconds.

Quilts in which the designs are appliquéd on a plain ground are not popular in the Ozarks. One meets up with one of these quilts occasionally in towns, but out in the country the quilts are usually made up of tiny pieces sewed together to make an intricate design.

Almost invariably the sewing is done by hand. With nose wrinkled in disgust, Aunt Lizzie showed me a quilt block she had stitched on her sewing machine. . . .

Quilting in most homes is done on frames that swing from hooks in the ceiling. The quilt, with lining and padding basted in place is sewed into the frames, and cords, reaching from the corners to the ceiling hooks, are adjusted so that the quilt may be worked on by one sitting in a regular chair. At first the frames must be extended to the full size of the quilt, and naturally this takes up most of an Ozark room. However, at night or when the family gathers inside the house, the cords can be pulled so that the quilt is drawn up to the ceiling, leaving the regular space in which to move about the room. . . .

The quilting may be an intricate design in itself . . . for instance the Feather design, which has kept its popularity for several generations. But often the quilter prefers to work out her own quilting design. For example, she may follow the pattern of the quilt, setting her tiny stitches just inside each little patch of color. She usually knows what will set off the quilt to best advantage.—From "And Green Grass Grows All Around," by MARGUERITE LYON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

May

May leaves its glow on
Branch and briar,
On suns grown brighter,
Climbing higher

On song from a ruby-
Throated singer
Perched on an aspen's
Slimmest finger,

And on a byway
Brief and narrow
Fringed at the edges
With white yarrow—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

„Dein Wille geschehe"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZÖGERN wir zu erklären: „Dein Wille geschehe"? Fürchten wir im geheimen, daß Gottes Wille weniger als gut sein oder unserem persönlichen Sinn nicht zusagen könnte? Ist Sein Wille nicht der allerbeste Plan für Seine Kinder, unser menschliches Wünschen oder Wollen weit überragend?

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 597) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy, die Verfasserin dieses Buchs, „Willen" als „die Macht und Weisheit Gottes". Im Lichte dieser Auslegung beten: „Dein Wille geschehe", zeigt, daß man willig ist, „die Macht und Weisheit Gottes" sich in seinem Leben entfalten zu lassen. Dieser Wille schränkt das Gute nie ein, noch gefährdet er die Freiheit, die Freude oder die Gesundheit des Menschen. Er läßt nie zu, daß der Glaube an das Böse die Absichten des Guten hindert oder vereitelt oder den göttlich verordneten Segen umkehrt. Was Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, für den Menschen bestimmt hat, kann durch nichts geändert werden. Seine Erfüllung ist gesichert.

Mit aufrüttelnder Überzeugung erklärt der Apostel Paulus im 8. Kapitel seines Briefs an die Römer: „Wer will uns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes? Trübsal oder Angst oder Verfolgung oder Hunger oder Blöße oder Fährlichkeit oder Schwert? . . . Ich bin gewiß, daß weder Tod noch Leben, weder Engel noch Fürstentümer noch Gewalten, weder Gegenwärtiges noch Zukünftiges, weder Hohes noch Tiefes noch keine andere Kreatur mag uns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes, die in Christo Jesu ist, unserem Herrn".

Wie ermutigend und stärkend diese Botschaft ist, die von jemand kam, der aus Erfahrung sprach! Keine Erscheinungsform des Bösen, die geltend machte, durch Person, Ort oder Ding, durch den Haß, den Argwohn oder die Tadelsucht des fleischlichen Sinnes zu wirken, konnte Paulus von seinem Vertrauen in den Christus abbringen. Uns allen tut dieses verständnisvolle Vertrauen in den Christus, die Wahrheit, not. Mögen die sogenannten Kräfte des Bösen, die anscheinend die Ausrottung und Zerstörung der Pflanzung des Guten vorhaben, noch so entsetzlich scheinen, Sein Wille i s t, nicht wird, geschehen. Er wurde „im Anfang" festgelegt und kann nicht geändert oder verborgen werden. Wir können immer vertrauensvoll das Gebet des Meisters beten: „Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel", dessen geistige Auslegung in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 17) lautet: *„Befähige uns zu wissen, daß Gott —wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden—allmächtig, allerhaben ist".* Die Allerhabenheit und Allmacht Seines Willens und Seiner Weisheit sind immer gegenwärtig und immer gut.

Wir müssen dem Vater-Mutter, dem Guten, vertrauen. Er allein sieht vorher und greift vor, leitet und schützt. Unter Seiner göttlichen Leitung werden ungewisse Schritte sicher und werden auf Wege geleitet, die zu Harmonie führen. In der Wahrheit des geistigen Seins des Menschen gibt es keine Enttäuschung, sondern nur der Liebe Bestimmung des Platzes, wo das Kind Seiner Fürsorge seine rechtmäßige Tätigkeit findet. Ein rechter Platz ist ein sicherer Platz, selbst wenn er dem sterblichen Sinn gefährlich erscheint; denn Gott ist dort, weil Er überall ist. Die Vergegenwärtigung der ewigen Wahrheit der Allgegenwart Gottes wird herannahende Fluten des Hasses in Wege des Friedens leiten, hartnäckige Krankheit heilen und leere Schatzkammern mit dem Reichtum wahrer Substanz füllen.

Manchmal hat es den Anschein, daß der Weg der Gerechtigkeit unserem menschlichen Planen entgegengesetzt ist, und unser Blick kann umnebelt und getrübt scheinen. Dann muß der Wissenschafter bereitwillig warten und arbeiten. Der Nebel wird aufsteigen, und der Plan der Wahrheit wird in seinem ganzen Strahlenglanze sichtbar werden.

Dies wurde dem Verfasser einst klar veranschaulicht, als er die Sommermonate in einem hübschen Häuschen an einem See zubrachte, von wo aus er einen schönen Blick auf das gegenüberliegende Ufer hatte. Eines frühen Morgens war die gewöhnlich klare Aussicht so in Nebel gehüllt, daß nichts bestimmt erkennbar war. Die Häuschen mit ihren lustigen Fahnen, die zierlichen Boote mit ihren in der linden Brise flatternden weißen Segeln waren verschwunden, ausgelöscht vom dicken Nebel, der sich auf die ganze leuchtende und schöne Umgebung niedergelassen zu haben schien. In dem grauen Morgenlichte stehend, wartete der Wissenschafter, bis der Nebel verging und das Wetter sich klärte. Es war außer allem Zweifel, daß das andere Ufer wieder zum Vorschein kommen würde. Die Häuschen, die Bootschuppen und die weißen Segel waren noch dort. Man konnte daher nur warten und zusehen. Nach und nach verschwand der Nebel. In voller Pracht trat die Landschaft wieder hervor, und eine Lehre von dieser einfachen Erfahrung war gewonnen worden.

Der Plan des Lebens des Menschen ist im Lichte der Wahrheit klar und bestimmt. Wenn dieses Licht augenblicklich verdunkelt und die Absicht der Liebe für uns unklar und umnebelt zu sein scheint, laßt uns warten und wachen—wachsam sein gegen die Bedrängungen des Irrtums, die uns durch den Mesmerismus der körperlichen Sinne die Wirklichkeit des Bösen einflüstern! Laßt uns in diesem Wachen fleißig sein, geduldig, eifrig arbeiten und darauf warten, daß unsere Wachsamkeit Frucht trägt! Sie wird uns nicht enttäuschen; denn das Morgenlicht der Güte Gottes ist immer gegenwärtig, und kein Nebel—keine Täuschung—des sogenannten fleischlichen Gemüts kann die durchdringenden Strahlen der Wahrheit lang aufhalten.

Gottes Wille ist geschehen, und dieser Wille wirkt hier und jetzt. Laßt uns furchtlos diesem Willen vertrauen, und laßt uns seinen Plan annehmen! Denn er versorgt uns mit allem, was beglückt, was befriedigt und alles in seinem strahlend geistigen Sinne verschönert!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

An Author Without a Formula

WILLA CATHER WAS thirty-seven when she published *O Pioneers!* and had been half her life away from the Red Cloud neighborhood. "I think," she later said, "that most of the basic material a writer works with is acquired before the age of fifteen. That's the important period: when one is not writing. Those years determine whether one's work will be poor or rich." When she began to write novels her materials were no longer raw in her mind, as facts are in a reporter's, but had been turned and worked over for two decades. What was trivial, for her, had been lost, and what was left had taken a shape much firmer and clearer than the most vivid first impressions can have. It was not only the intervening years that had brought about the process. She had studied the larger world in many regions, many people, many arts, many books. Her growth in knowledge and taste had not won her from her first love, only made her able to feel for it a wiser and more proportionate affection. She was never a provincial, bragging about a province, but a true citizen of the world who knew why and how a province was beautiful.

"The history of every country begins," she said, "in the heart of a man or a woman." Though she might create a full sense of community life on the plains, in the Southwest and Quebec, and in the cities she touched, she was in effect a biographer. Her novels are life-stories, each novel centered chiefly in a single person. She needed and used time for her characters to turn round in. She was skeptical about those climaxes with which some novelists are content. Men and women after great hours descend to their accustomed levels. The truth about even heroes must have in it some account of what years can do to them. Drama is not so credible as biography. Though Willa Cather admired orderly, comely, fruitful societies, her passion was for heroic individuals. She preferred them to be heroic, she demanded that they be individual. Her characters were too specific ever to be mistaken for types. She drew no caricatures. If she had to choose between form and reality she chose reality. For every novel she tried to find the form that would fit the hero. She had no set formula. Many novelists, having hit upon a formula that seems their forte, thereafter use it again and again, so that their readers may know what to expect. Willa Cather constantly varied her forms. Only her scrupulous concern for reality was unchanging. The realities which interested her were not all equally interesting to others. Some of her books are powerful, some merely graceful. But they are always truthful. And hardly one of them has worn thin with time. They were not written in temporary fashions, and had nothing to lose when fashions passed.—From "The American Novel, 1789–1939," by CARL VAN DOREN. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Auditory Imagination"

FREE UNRHYMED VERSE was not an invention of the present age. It had been practiced for some thousands of years, and reaches back to the incantation which linked verse with the ritual dance. It produced a communal emotion; the aim of the cadenced phrases was to create a state of mind. A great deal of verse still functions as incantation and appeals to the reader on that level. Eliot's often quoted description of the "auditory imagination," in his essay on Matthew Arnold, stresses this appeal. He is pointing out the limitations of Arnold's definition of poetry as a "criticism of life," and the profound influence of sound value in the reading of poetry:

"What I call the 'auditory imagination' is the feeling for syllable and rhythm, penetrating far below the conscious levels of thought and feeling, invigorating every word; sinking to the most primitive and forgotten, returning to the origin and bringing something back, seeking the beginning and the end. It works through meanings, certainly, and not without meanings in the ordinary sense, and fuses the old and obliterated and the trite, the current, and the new and surprising, the most ancient and the most civilized mentally."—From "Directions in Modern Poetry," by ELIZABETH DREW, in collaboration with JOHN L. SWEENEY. (New York: Norton.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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Memo From Britain:

Spotlight on Youth ..... By Melita Spraggs

Total war effort has galvanized British youth movements. Character building through National Service has become the keynote of these voluntary activities. Chief aim is no longer merely to provide entertainment to "keep young folk off the streets."

"We must give them something to do, so that they feel they have a purpose in life besides their own amusement," Lord Woolton, Food Minister and worker in boys' clubs for 40 years, told youth leaders here recently.

He was opening an exhibition, "Spotlight on Youth" arranged by 10 societies forming the Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organizations.

Spotlight Turned to Constructive Side

Much publicity has been given to the shady side of the picture of youth in Britain—the increase of juvenile crime through war conditions. At this exhibition the spotlight played on the less-publicized constructive side. By showing graphically what was being done for youth, the exhibits emphasized what youth was doing for itself and for the cause of freedom.

Organizations such as the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Air Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., the Boys' Clubs, the Y. W. C. A., the Girls' Clubs, all have their schemes for community service. While keeping activities strictly nonmilitaristic, they prepare teen-agers in their leisure hours for some form of national service through cultivation of mental alertness and development of self-reliance and independence.

The Sea Rangers, or sea branch of the Girl Guides, for example, through their training in seamanship make efficient members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, or the River Emergency Services, on reaching conscription age. Service, the tradition of those who "go down to the sea in ships," is the keel on which Sea Ranger principles are based. Each Sea Ranger undertakes to be responsible for some form of regular work in her spare time, such as duties with the Home Guard, or the Women's Voluntary Services, or in A. R. P., nursing, or fire-watching.

Service is also the watchword of the brother organizations of the Girl Guides—the Scouts, the Sea Scouts and the Air Scouts.

The Air Scouts Corps are for boys between 11 and 16 who wish to fit themselves for a career in the air service. Through camping and hiking, pioneering, exploring and games, the Air Scout enjoys all the activities of a Boy Scout, in addition to his special training.

"The record of the work of the Boy Scouts during the war on the Home Front is a very fine one," Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, wrote to the Chief Scout recently.

More than 60,000 Boy Scouts have been awarded the National Service badge for sustained work as A. R. P. messengers, first-aid orderlies, telephonists, signalers, stretcher bearers, instructors to the Home Guard, and assistants in rest centers.

Many Boy Scouts have been decorated for gallantry during the war. One Victoria Cross and more than 80 naval, military and air force decorations have been awarded to Scouts, Rovers and Leaders serving in the Forces.

"British Boys for British farms" is the motto of the Y. M. C. A. land scheme. Necessity for cultivating idle acres has led the Ministry of Agriculture to assist the Y. M. C. A. to expand its scheme for encouraging boys to train to work on the land.

Large Number of Training Corps

National Registration of girls of the 16-18-year-old groups and its accompanying challenge to preparation for National Service has resulted in the formation of a large number of Girls' Training Corps in connection with the Y. W. C. A. Emphasis on national service gave added impetus to the many and varied groups of all ages which have worked under the Y. W. C. A. "service-through-the-blue-triangle" scheme since the beginning of the war.

Members of the Y. W. C. A. Clubs, it is found, want to dance and enjoy themselves, perhaps on Saturdays when the week's work is done, but a club program composed entirely of these things would satisfy very few. Members of clubs want to act and sing, to run their own club, to hear good speeches, and, above all, to discuss any subject on which they have views—war and peace; postwar planning; housing; Russia; China; the United States—these are all vital subjects for members, the great majority of whom are engaged in some form of war service.

Working to develop, strengthen and improve the work of such youth clubs are the two National Associations—one for boys' clubs and the other for girls' and mixed clubs. These Associations aim to develop and encourage sound youth leadership through training schemes for group leaders, and to work with other authorities for promotion of clubs suited to local needs. Where necessary the Associations make representations to Government Departments, local authorities and the general public in regard to the welfare of young people.

To Change the Subject:

Welcome to a Tardy Spring ..... By Ethel C. Ince

Masses of fragrant Easter lilies, newly set out, banked the fountains that flow in a rippling stream across the terrace at Rockefeller Center. "Isn't it wonderful that we can have these to look at?" said a woman eagerly, bending over to admire them more closely. "I had to come over and smell them, before I could believe they were real."

"And they're nine dollars a dozen," she added impressively, as though that knowledge should add to one's enjoyment of them.

It was the first evening a pale sun was visible, after a week of spring rain. There was almost a village atmosphere on the handsome and elaborate terrace, as strollers, in groups or singly, enjoyed the leisurely exercise and the most impressive outdoor floral display the season had yet offered. At the other end of the terrace, gay cinerarias made a wide blue and lilac frame for the rink where, only three days before, skaters had whirled gaily on the ice, and there was a smell of moist earth in the air.

Young families, with a child or two, strolled by; naval and military uniforms mixed with the crowd, and a group of girls in Royal Air Force blue, with wings on their shoulders, watched the scene intently, as they snapped pictures of the R. C. A. building, its shaft rising into the pale gold of the early evening sky.

All midtown New York was out to welcome spring that had been so tardy in coming. For New York is especially garden conscious this year. At a Saturday morning meeting, next day, a busy author and editor murmured at my elbow that she would have to leave the gathering promptly at noon to catch a train for Long Island. "For if I don't get my beans in this afternoon, they'll be too late," she explained. And, in Westchester, I watched Gwendolyn's fat brown hands carefully cupped and tilted to spill minute parsley seeds precisely into a furrow her father had drawn with scientific exactness. Michael, with the mature experience of nine years, sowed his radish seeds directly from the packet and speared the label neatly on a woden peg at the end of the row to mark the crop that should be expected.

The high note of the City's tribute to spring came when golden sunshine broke through gray clouds in time for the traditional Easter Day parade on Fifth Avenue. The flags of the United Nations flew proudly from the terrace in front of the R. C. A. building, where a special celebration was held in mid-afternoon, while crowds that have not been equaled at any Easter Day parade in New York for 25 years moved slowly along Fifth Avenue and the side streets between Forty-second Street and Central Park. Costumes were smart, but less elaborate than in peace time and there were fewer corsages than usual. Air wardens watched here and there, special police and radio cars and ambulances were drawn up at curbs, and airplanes patrolled the skies, for the City authorities were taking no chances on a visit from Axis aircraft.

"Everybody in New York is in the parade today," exclaimed a taxi driver enthusiastically. "This is the first Easter for years and years that they've had a day like this for it—warm and fine. For nearly as many Easters back as I can remember, it's always been rainy or cold and shivery, with a wind blowing. But today, the weather is just right, and you'll see, they'll keep on walking all afternoon."

For even when spring is a tardy visitor, New York is ready with its heartiest welcome to greet its guest.

Equalization of Alaskan Prices Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Every possible effort is being made to provide Alaska with unlimited food supples, including such essentials as butter and meat. But even the Office of Price Administration price restrictions which have been placed in effect in the northland have brought trouble to many Alaskan merchants. In one instance controversial goods were withheld from the market by merchants who refused to do business at United States Government-stipulated prices.

In Fairbanks and Anchorage, dealers refused to accept imposition of fixed prices on butter and canned milk. Claiming the low ceilings set by the OPA allowed them no profit, dealers in these two cities withdrew their stocks from the shelves. Mediation by the OPA resulted in Fairbanks grocers gaining an increased ceiling and they again offered their goods for sale, but Anchorage dealers failed to gain what was to them a satisfactory compromise with the OPA. At this writing, Anchorage residents must eat unbuttered toast and go without their traditional "armored cow."

Southeastern Alaska grocers accepted the canned milk and butter ceilings without opposition, although there was considerable grumbling. Closest of all Alaskan communities to Seattle, shipping point for most Alaskan distributors, the southeastern cities must retail canned milk for 11 cents for a 14½-ounce (tall) can. The ceiling on butter is 63 cents. Before the OPA prices went into effect, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway dealers sold canned milk for 12 or 13 cents, butter for prices ranging up to 72 cents. The OPA price for butter in Fairbanks now is 69 cents, which the dealers accepted after balking at earlier OPA stipulations. Canned milk sells for 14 cents in the interior city.

Mrs. Mildred Hermann, Alaska OPA Director, apparently alarmed at the reaction to the fixed prices by Anchorage and Fairbanks dealers, promptly issued this statement through the Office of War Information:

"It has been brought to my attention that some merchants have jumped at the conclusion that all markups will be on a par with those allowed for prices on butter and canned milk. This is not true." Fair and equitable price schedules on food, clothing, drugs and sundry other items will be issued soon to allow a fair margin of profit in keeping with Government policy, Mrs. Hermann added.

In the meantime, Alaskans continue to consider a "point system" as something used in scoring a basketball game. Canned tomatoes, pears, meats and even pimientos and similar fancy packed goods are available to every Alaskan for the asking price. The OPA territories division frequently has noted that no rationing of food is contemplated for Alaska, Hawaii or Puerto Rico. Restaurant sugar bowls offer cube or beet sugar, grocers' shelves are amply stocked with brown, granulated and powdered sugar.

Meat shortages occur, but only because butchers run out of supplies between refrigerated shipments; butter, although it may bear the trademark of a Nebraska, Iowa, California or Washington dairy, continues to arrive in quantities to satisfy the demand.

Contrary to wartime procedure "outside," hoarding of food and clothing has been officially indorsed by territorial and Federal officials for Alaskans, and the Federal Government is playing an active role in supplying vast reserve stocks of canned, dried and condensed foods. Every city has spare warehouses packed with these Federal commodities, which—if the time ever comes—will be distributed to local distributors for public sale. The theory is that by some stroke of war, Alaska's shipping lanes might be cut off. Thus, Government officials exhort the public to hoard, and set the example by importing great quantities of food stocks themselves.

Vanguard of West Indies Farm Hands On Way to Harvest Crops in East

UPPER DARBY, Pa., May 5 (AP)—The Farm Security Administration plans to import "hundreds" of West Indians to provide "substantial relief" for eastern farm labor shortages.

Approximately 100 workers will be transferred from Florida to the FSA Migratory Labor Camp at Swedesboro, N. J., within a few days as "the vanguard of West Indies workers that will be here in time to harvest many of the earlier crops," J. H. Wood, Director of the FSA Maine-Through-Maryland Region, announced.

"They are all male, Negro, usually between the ages of 25 and 30, skilled in Jamaican agricultural work and healthy," said Mr. Wood, adding that agricultural areas will get them on a "first come, first served" basis wherever housing and other factors are equal.

Mr. Wood said the men "work to the chant of their native calypso songs. They are friendly, religious and highly sensitive toward racial distinction. While they do not intend intruding upon America's racial customs, they will not stand for abuse."

They speak a rapid, heavily accented English, he said, "which might baffle our farmers for a little while but not for long."

The workers "are up here to make money—as much as possible," Mr. Wood said, and "cannot work for less than the prevailing wage." By agreement with the Jamaican Government, he added, workers will be placed only where housing facilities are adequate.

Application for workers, who will be located in Government or private labor groups of 50 or more, may be made to the nearest FSA office, the Director said. Camps already have been opened at Burlington, Bridgeton, and Swedesboro, N. J., and Stafford Springs and Portland, Conn.

Nazi Fortress Europe: Is It Being Built on Sand?

Drafting slave labor and mounting sabotage appear to threaten bulwark from within.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Security and labor—these are the two problems that give the Nazis the most serious difficulties. The Atlantic Wall is alternatingly described as "the greatest achievement in the history of building" and "a defense line without any gaps," but also as a series of "unconnected bulwarks, protecting the vulnerable points only."

But whether wall or no wall, it seems certain the work is not finished and that there are other points beside the Atlantic Coast that have to be protected.

The Lofoten Islands off Northern Norway are such a vulnerable spot. According to Norwegian sources, the islands are being turned into a great fortress by thousands of workers.

Recruiting of workers for defense construction and armament factories progresses on an accelerated pace all over Europe.

Recent demands on France amounted to about 500,000 new workers.

Thirty thousand men were deported from Holland to Germany.

Skilled workers from various Norwegian enterprises left for the Reich, allegedly voluntarily, while several thousand able-bodied internees from the Norwegian concentration camp at Grini went the same way under guard.

Jews Put to Work

Labor in the Baltic Provinces has been so depleted that permission was given to draft even the few remaining Jews into factories.

In Croatia, labor duty was extended to men and women from 15 to 70 years old. The so-called Sauckel Law, which is named after the Reich Commissar of Labor, Fritz Sauckel, and increases the working hours from 48 to 54 a week, was declared valid for all occupied countries. Fifty-four hours a week are the minimum. Working time runs into much higher figures in mining, and reaches a peak of 78 hours in fortification work.

In the Liége district, formerly Belgium's biggest industrial region, all but three factories have been ordered closed. The machinery and workers are being sent to Germany.

Recent security measures taken by the Nazis include mass arrests among Norwegian farmers suspected of aiding British fliers, the rounding up of between 250,000 and 400,000 Netherlanders, former members of the Army, the clearing of a 30-mile strip along the Mediterranean coast of all Frenchmen between the ages of 16 and 50, and drastic curbs on civilian life in Belgium and Holland, such as forbidding the use of cars or bicycles between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Balkans Expect Trouble

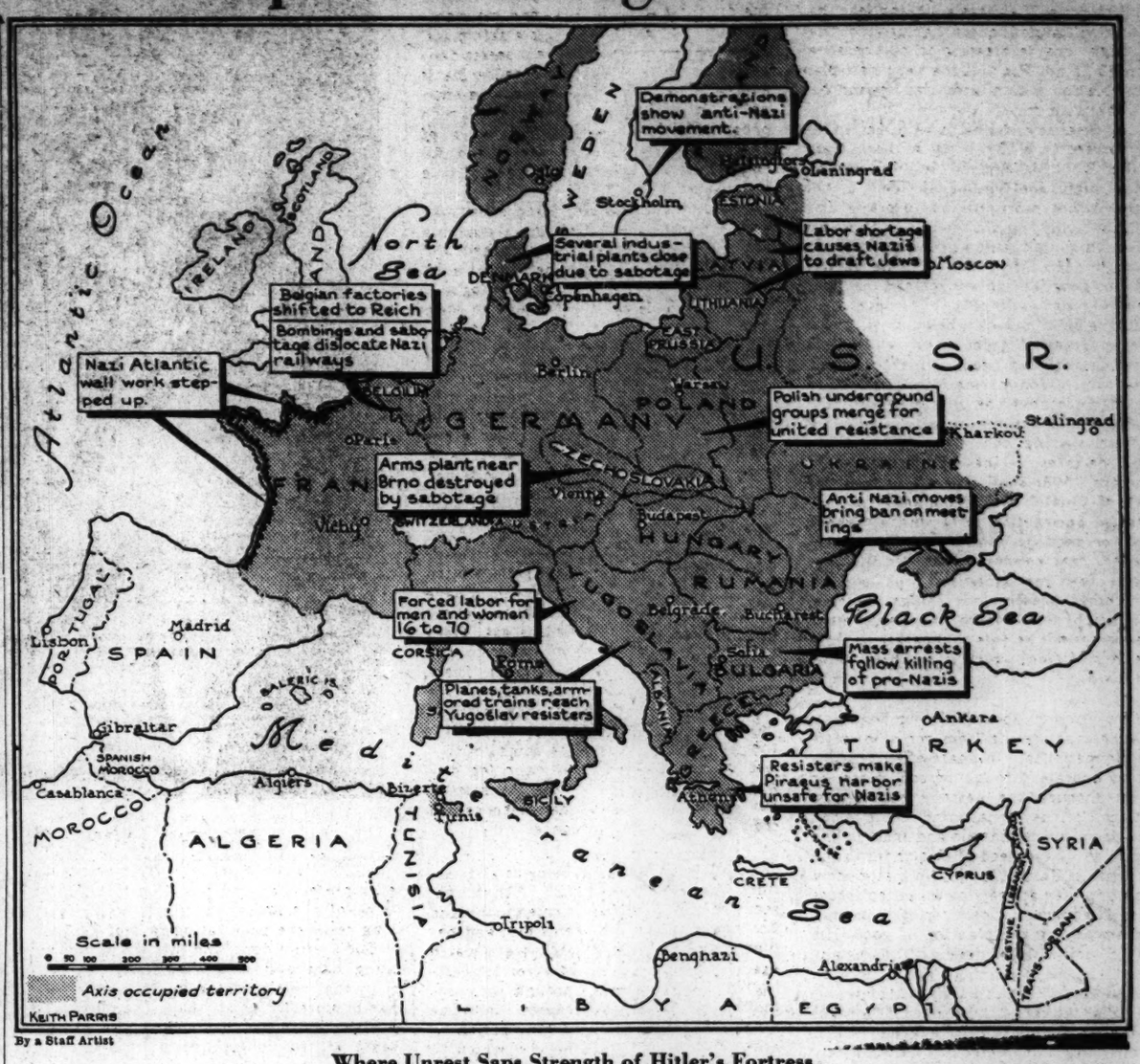
Expectation of an impending catastrophe is equally strong in the Balkans. The Rumanian High Command issued a decree threatening to punish everyone who speaks in public of the Army, military operations, or political news, either foreign or domestic. In Bulgaria, mass arrests and executions have intensified the agitation among the people, according to Istanbul sources, and caused an atmosphere of panic.

Still, the European patriots fight back vigorously. A movement of National Liberation has been founded in Rumania to curb the German influence on the Government. In Poland, a Directorate of Civilian Resistance has been set up to co-ordinate sabotage and guerrilla warfare. In Yugoslavia, Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch's men and the Partisans continue whittling down German and Italian troops.

Budapest dispatches indicate that Yugoslav fighters have received sizable quantities of modern equipment—airplanes, tanks, and armored trains—in recent weeks.

Explosion of an Italian ship in the harbor of Pyraeus, Greece, destruction by fire of an armaments plant near Brno (Brünn), Capital of Moravia, explosions in Danish factories working for Germany, sinking of four vessels in the harbor of Oslo, Norway, and the rising number of attempts on Dutch, Belgian, and French collaborationists give an idea of the scope and intensity of the underground struggle.

During April, alone, sabotage acts in Belgium accounted for 33 locomotives, 233 wagon loads of straw, 20 power substations, and 3 sluices destroyed. During the same period, French patriots carried out 12 attacks on train lines resulting in serious material damage and lengthy interruption of traffic. Reports of turbulent anti-Nazi demonstrations in various Swedish towns can be taken as a sign that not by a long stretch have the Nazi troubles reached the high-water mark.



By a Staff Artist

Where Unrest Saps Strength of Hitler's Fortress

As the time draws nearer for Hitler's Fortress of Europe to meet the impact of Allied invasion in force, the Nazi leader is faced with disorders and sabotage in all parts of the conquered area. Above map shows at a glance various points at which unrest has been reported and steps taken to strengthen the defenses of the fortress.

'Walls' of Europe Require Strong Defense

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Under the hammering blows of the Russians in the East and the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa the Nazis have made it their declared war aim to withdraw behind the walls of the Fortress of Europe and to perpetuate their rule over the Continent.

Except for its unusual size, Occupied Europe resembles a traditional fortress. Along its coastlines systems of defenses have been built and the open spaces against Soviet Russia are defended by an extremely well equipped, entrenched army. With a reservoir of Axis and satellite populations of 150 millions and additional 150 millions or more of slave labor, the enemy is hoping for his survival as an undefeated power.

With implements of war, sufficient food, and an unyielding spirit on the part of his troops, Hitler expects to withstand all attacks until the Allies are forced to realize the futility of any further continuation of the war. As such a result would be tantamount to at least a partial victory, the whole German war effort is now geared to such an objective.

It is not Napoleon or Alexander that Hitler wants to imitate today, but Frederick the Great. This man in whose foosteps the Führer is moving succeeded in retaining his conquests of land, in spite of protracted and exhaustive war, which he kept going for seven years.

It is with this German objective in mind that the United Nations must approach the strategy of invasion for the months and years to come. There are few historic examples as to why fortresses accomplished their purposes or failed in the past. There are, however, certain aspects in the life of fortresses which have proved to be unalterable in any epoch.

The conversion of a whole area the size of Europe into a fortress rarely has been attempted. One case most similar to the present was the construction of the Chinese Wall to protect the northern frontier of China for 2,500 miles. The wall did safeguard China from northern invasions, but only as long as it was used in combination with strong Chinese armies. Backed by armies the Wall helped preserve China for over 1,000 years.

Another similar defense system to that of the Axis in Europe was developed by the Romans who used rivers, fortified camps, walls and walled cities, mountain fortifications, and deserts to protect their far-flung possessions. These defenses helped prevent successful invasions by the Barbarians for several centuries. But the stalwart Roman legion was the backbone of the Empire's defenses.

In the past many cities have been besieged. The overwhelming majority of them fell after sieges of from a few weeks to several years. The strongest walls and most vigorous defense preparations were unable to save Babylon, Syracuse, Carthage or Jerusalem, or Paris, Sevastopol and Port Arthur in modern times.

The forces which have determined military victory or defeat at all times have been greater manpower, sufficient foods, superior weapons, skillful generals and an untiring, determined will to victory. The few fortresses which were successful in their resistance to the enemy never changed the course of a war because their achievements were in line with the general forces which determine the outcome of wars.

Rhodes and Athens withstood sieges because the attackers finally gave up their plans for conquest. Verdun during the first World War and Stalingrad last year are examples of successful resistance, but in each case the defenders were basically stronger, physically or morally, than the attackers.

The Nazis have invented the term Fortress Europe for the purpose of strengthening one of the vital factors in this war, namely, an unconquerable will to victory, by assigning to themselves the role of defenders. They apparently consider their interior communication lines, high production of war material and system of deep coastal fortifications as superior to that of the attackers, operating on exterior lines with air and sea-borne forces.

The Germans will have to be shown by force of arms that a fortress is only as strong as the people who man it. In the European area the will of 70,000,000 Germans is opposed and weakened by 250,000,000 oppressed people or wavering satellites. Fortress Europe will be cracked because superior manpower, and equipment, and indomitable will to victory are on the side of the United Nations.

Nazis Move to Tighten Grip in Denmark

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazi-controlled Danish press and radio have been giving wide publicity to Danish acts of sabotage during the past month, in what Washington observers suspect may be a move to justify the taking of more complete control of the Danish government. Such an extension of Nazi control would be most likely in the event of an allied invasion of Northern Europe.

The latest in a long series of well-organized acts of sabotage was reported in the Danish newspaper Kristeligt Dagblat recently. On April 23 a large bakery and stores in Viborg were destroyed by fire. The following day a fire destroyed part of a large hotel at Holbaek, and other fires were reported at Sorpe and Fredericia.

Other recent fires and bombings have been reported on the Kalundborg radio's Danish home service, which is reported by the Danish Legation in Washington as being under complete Nazi censorship. Thus on March 30 Kalundborg told of the bombing of a machine shop and an engine factory, and of a fire set in a warehouse, in Copenhagen.

On April 5, the same station said saboteurs had damaged five industrial plants around Hilleroled 30 miles from Copenhagen. The damage was so great that "several of these establishments have had to close down," said the broadcast, which was monitored by the FCC Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by the Office of War Information.

Editors Summoned

At the same time, a Swedish newspaper reported that the Commander of the Nazi occupation forces, Gen. Hermann von Hannecken, had summoned Copenhagen newspaper editors to his headquarters and scolded them for failing to publicize "the frequent acts of sabotage against the German Army and its property."

According to the Danish Legation, this new policy is the result of a German secret order issued on March 15, telling Nazi officials in Denmark to reverse their former policy and give full publicity to Danish acts of resistance.

Allied sources verify the Nazi reports of widespread sabotage, and add many examples of their own. On April 13 the Copenhagen correspondent of the Stockholm Dagsnyheter reported the bombing of the Ringsted Iron Foundry and the Copenhagen Goods Railway Station, with considerable damage to each. The following day the Stockholm Tidningen said that the Columbus packing plant in Copenhagen was blown up and a large textile factory in Selebeke was gutted by fire.

On April 20 the Moscow radio said the widespread sabotage of Danish factories and railroads was engineered by a group of Danish patriots known as the "Danish Military Anti-German Front." These men, mainly Danish officers and soldiers, have "secret stores of arms seized from the Germans" which they are using to disrupt the Nazi war effort in Denmark, Moscow added.

The Kalundborg radio reported on April 27 that four armed men had entered a leather factory in Copenhagen, overcame the guards, and left incendiary bombs which gutted the place.

Succession of Problems

Early in April the pro-Nazi Danish paper Faedrelandet claimed British parachutists were responsible for much of the sabotage, and that "Danish citizens are sheltering these people, thereby becoming accomplices."

The paper complained that even after three years of occupation by the German forces, the people of Denmark still believe "Nazlism means a pistol pointed at one's chest and good-by to Danishness, liberty, decency and humaneness and the beginning of slavery. Saboteurs, incendiarists, and violent men ravage uncannily and the police are facing one worse problem after another. Bomb explosions and fires are the order of the day."

In mid-April the same paper charged that the Danish schools and authorities "still tolerate incitement leading to sabotage." As an example, it cited the case of a man who sold Union Jack flags in an amusement park on election day, to the wild applause of the crowd. When the man offered his wares to a detective who was present, the policeman turned over the lapel of his coat and displayed two metal Union Jacks of his own.

The Nazi press also complained that the Danes have been publicizing the names of persons who proposed Nazi candidates for office in the recent election. Such talk is strictly against the Nazi-dictated law. As a result, several of the pro-Nazis have lost their jobs or have been driven out of business when the people boycotted their stores.

The significance of this publicity campaign was perhaps revealed on April 5 when a Nazi radiocast beamed abroad quoted the "Danish Parliamentary Committee for Collaboration with Germany" as making an urgent appeal to the Danes to desist from acts of sabotage because "such acts might lead to grave consequences. Danish lives will be endangered, Danish business will suffer. . . . Only by the utmost discipline will our treasured rights remain secure."

Elections Publicized

Meanwhile, Berlin and Kalundborg radios try to maintain the fiction that Denmark is still autonomous. The elections of March 25 were widely publicized. On April 25 Kalundborg told Denmark that the Copenhagen Congress of Social Democratic Youth had that day issued a statement that "realizing the seriousness of the war and the occupation," the group "confirms the positive adherence of Social Democratic Youth to national and political solidarity, to free democracy, freedom, and independence." The Congress also "welcomed with satisfaction the results of the Danish election."

The following day, the German press was told by Berlin Radio that two men who had been convicted of murdering an Estonian Communist and sentenced to three and eight years in prison were appealing their case to the Copenhagen County Court, sitting as a court of appeal, and that the trial was to be held May 17.

This was apparently intended to confirm the fact that the Danish courts still exercise a certain amount of independence from the Nazi-dominated government. On April 29 it was reported that Minister of Justice Thune Jacobsen of the Nazi-collaborationist Danish government had appealed to the Danes to stop their sabotage. "When we, owing to sabotage acts, lose our judiciary system, then everything is finished," he said.

Experts believe that the Nazis hoped to use such statements as a lever to keep the Danes from getting too unruly, as well as a justification for further expansion of Nazi power in Denmark if they find it necessary.

Measure to Speed Nurse Supply Heard

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The House Interstate Committee began public hearings today on legislation intended quickly to meet, through Federal financial aid, a need for 108,000 nurses for civilian and military work.

First witnesses called were representatives of the War Department, who have indorsed the legislation, and Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, its author.

Outdoor Production Line Speeds Plane Production

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP)—An outdoor production line, believed to be the first in this country, is operating at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation modification center with only the clear Arizona sky as a covering.

The chief problem is keeping the all-metal bombers reasonably cool under a blistering sun. Sometimes the outer surface becomes too hot to touch.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	61½	61½	61½	
Abbott L pf (4) †	12	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
Acme Stl (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ¾
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Air Reduction (1a)	6	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	216	3⅛	3	3	
Allegheny pf xw	13	22	21	21⅛	—1¼
Allegh pf $3Cww	46	22⅝	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	8	39½	38½	38½	— ½
Allegh Lud S .35g	8	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾e	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	8	159½	159	159½	
Allied Mills (½g)	9	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	72	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	21	37½	37¼	37½	
Alpha P Cem (½g)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	78	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½k	4	21½	20½	21½	+1½
Amerada Pet (2)	16	85½	83	85	+2
Am Ag Chem 1.20	14	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	13	69¾	67	69½	+2½
Am Bank Note ¼g	9	17⅛	17	17	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	80	58½	58	58	—1½
Am Bosch (½e)	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¼g	8	38¾	38	38¾	
Am Cable & Rad	43	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
Am Can (3)	2	84¾	83¾	84¾	+1½
Am Can pf (7) †	20	175¼	174½	175¼	+1⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	23	40¼	39½	40	+ ½
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	13	76	75½	75⅞	
Am Ch&Cable ½g	6	24⅛	24	24	
Am Chicle (4a) †	90	112¾	111	111	—1
Am Colortype .15g	6	11¾	11	11½	+1
Am Distill	7	22⅜	22	22	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	80	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ½
Am European ½e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Export L ½g	23	27⅞	26¼	27¾	+1
Am & For Pow	405	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅞
Am F P $6 1.65k	3	67	67	67	+ ½
Am&FP $7 1.92k	13	77½	76	77½	+ ½
Am & F P 2pf	183	19¼	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅞
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	28	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
Am H&L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	69¼	69	69	—1
Am Internat ¼g	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Am Inv pf 2½ †	10	43	43	43	+1
Am Locomotive	173	17½	15⅝	17½	+1¾
Am Loco pf 1¾k	22	105½	102	104½	+2⅝
Am M & Fdy .20g	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Am M & Met ¼g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Metal (1)	4	25¾	25½	25½	— ¾
Am News 1.80 †	90	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	53	2⅝	2½	2½	
Am P & L $6 pf	3	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Am P & L $5 pf	4	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
Am Rad & St .30g	394	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ¾
Am Roll Mill .40g	14	14⅜	14½	14½	
Am RM pf 4½ †	430	65½	64½	65	
Am Saf Raz ½g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Seating (1e)	3	17¾	16¾	16¾	+1¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	*21	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ¾
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	30	152	151¾	152	+ ¾
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Am Snuff pf 6 †	120	147½	147	147	—2
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	39	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	8	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Am Sum Tob ¼g	2	29	29	29	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	153¾	152⅛	152⅝	— ¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	7	55¾	55¼	55½	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	8	57	56½	57	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	141¼	140¾	141	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ¼g	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	12	43⅝	43	43	— ¾
Am Wat Wks	80	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	2	76	76	76	—1
Am Woolen	5	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	1	72½	72½	72½	
Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	43	30⅝	30¼	30½	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼g †	2	28	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
Anchor H Gl .15g	2	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
APW Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M ½g	1	42	42	4	
Armour Del pf (7)	3	111½	111½	112	+ ¼
Arm Ill	84	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	11	62¾	60½	62¾	+1¾
Arm Ill pf	30	70¼	70	70	—2
Armstrong Ck ½g	1	35	35	35	
Arnold Const (½)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
Artloom Corp .20g	3	9½	9½	9½	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	11	11	11	11	
Asso DG 2pf 7 †	110	83	81	83	+1
Associates Inv (2)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅞
Atch T & S F 3g	46	56¾	56	56	— ¼
Atch T & S F pf 5	9	78⅜	77⅝	78½	+1⅜
Atl Coast Line 2e	76	36¾	35	36⅛	+ ¾
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	55	55	55	
Atl Refining .30g	10	24⅛	23⅞	24	
Atl Refin pf 4 †	30	108¼	108	108¼	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¼g	10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
Atlas Powd ¾g †	370	61¾	61½	61½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	7	4	3½	4	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	190	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct (1e)	154	19¼	18¼	19	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	61	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	31	14¼	14	14⅛	
Bang&Ar pf2½k †	340	50¾	50½	50¾	— ¼
Barber Asph	10	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Barker Bros	11	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅞
Barker pf 2¾ †	30	41	40	41	+1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	1	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	1	29⅜	27¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
Beatrice Crm 1a	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5 †	10	105	105	105	+ ½
Belding-Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bell Airc (2e)	4	18½	18¼	18½	
Bendix Avia ¾g	17	39¼	38½	38⅝	— ½
Benef Ind Ln .30g	10	15¾	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	44	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33	33	33	+1½
Beth Steel (3g)	24	67½	66¾	67½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	13	35½	33½	33½	—2¼
Black & Dck 1.60	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	58	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
Bliss & L ¼g	3	17	17	17	
Blumen pf (7)	1	93½	93½	93½	
Boeing Airp 1g	15	20⅛	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	56½	56	56½	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	60	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¾
Bond Strs 1.60	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	15	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	7	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼g	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	27	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
Bristol-My .40a	1	42	42	42	— ½
Bklyn & Q Trans	1	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	2	16	16	16	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	39	39	39	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	99	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7 †	10	112½	112½	112½	+1¼
Budd Mfg	111	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf †	190	109⅛	105	108½	+2½
Budd Wheel (1e)	16	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
Buffalo For .45e	3	18½	17⅞	18	
Bullard Co ½g	6	26½	25⅞	26	— ⅝
Bulova Watch (2)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
Burling Mills .70g	8	30	29½	29½	+ ¼
Burr Add M .60	29	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Bush Terminal	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Bush T B pf¾k †	40	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¾
Butler Bros .30g	36	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ¼e	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	17	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ ⅞
Byron Jack ¼g	11	24	23½	24	+ ¼
C					
Calif Pack 1½	7	28	27¾	28	+ ½
Calif P pf 2½ †	20	55	55	55	— ¾
Callahan Z-Lead	22	1½	1⅜	1½	
Calu & Hecla ¼g	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Campbell Wy ¼g	4	18	18	18	— ¼
Can D G Ale .60	40	23⅛	22¾	23¼	+ ⅞
Can Sou Ry (3) †	10	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Canad Pacific	271	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
Capital Adm A	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Caro C & O (5) †	380	94⅛	93⅝	94	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	2	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ½
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	139½	139½	139½	
Caterpil Trac (2)	6	48⅝	47⅜	47⅝	—1¼
Celanese Cp ½g	11	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	30	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	110	110	110	
Celotex Corp ¼b	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Celotex pf (5) †	5	91	90⅛	90¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1⅛b	37	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Cent Found .10e	33	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Cent Il Lt pf 4½	20	107	107	107	
Cent RR N J	8	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Cen Vio Sug 2⅜e	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Century R pf 7 †	1	110	110	110	+2
Cerro de Pas (4)	10	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †	160	61¼	60	60	—1
Cham Pap&F ¼g	2	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
Checker Cab	6	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	35	45¼	44⅞	45	— ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,470,175
1943 volume to date 121,485,442
1942 volume to date 38,078,777

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill	4	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Chi Gt West	10	6⅛	6	6	
Chi Gt W pf ⅝k	18	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½e	10	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½	50	52	52	52	— ½
Chi R Is & Pac	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	32	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	22	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
Childs Co	18	3¼	2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
Chile Cop (1g) †	*10	32	32	32	+ ½
Chrysler Cp ¾g	25	76⅞	75½	76¼	+ ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
City Stores	21	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Clark Equip 1½g	2	39	39	39	+ ½
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	20	113¾	113¼	113¼	+ ½
Clev Gr B pf 5 †	10	104	104	104	
Climax Mol 1.20a	10	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
Cluett Peab ½g	10	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
Coca-Cola (3)	1	100	100	100	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	76	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
Colg-P-P pf4¼ †	40	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
Col & South †	490	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf †	1730	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Col & South 2pf †	20	11	11	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Col Broadc A .60g	17	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
Col G & El	89	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	59¼	58¾	59	— ¼
Col G&E 5 pf 5 †	30	55	55	55	—1½
Colum Pict ½e	28	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Coml Credit (3)	31	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	26	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ½
Com I T cvpf4¼ †	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'y 5
Coml Solvents .60e	40	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Comwlth & South	467	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]
Com & South pf	10	56	55¾	55¾	—1¼
Comwlth Ed .70g	17	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	6	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Congol-Nairn (1)	6	23	22¾	23	+ ⅞
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Con Cig pr pf6½ †	40	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
Cons Copper	32	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	*42	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
Cons Edison pf 5	7	98½	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Film I pf ¼k	19	16½	15⅞	16¼	
Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (½)	98	11⅜	11	11¼	
Cons Vultee ½g	28	19½	19	19	— ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	25¾	25⅝	25¾	— ½
Consol'n Coal	13	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ½
Consol'n Coal pf	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	30	98	97¾	98	+ ¼
Container Cp ½g	7	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½g	143	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	104	104	104	+1
Cont Can (¼g)	16	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	5	14	13¾	14	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	48½	48½	48½	
Cont Motors .15g	363	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	35¾	35¼	35½	— ¼
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40 †	60	44⅜	44	44⅜	— ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	14	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ½
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	178	178	178	+ ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Coty Internatl	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Crane Co (1e)	110	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	270	105⅛	105	105	+1
Cream of Wh ¾g	4	22	21⅞	22	
Crosley Cp (½e)	31	21¾	20¼	21¾	+1
Crow Ck & S ½e	5	25⅞	25	25	— ½
Crown C&S pf 2¼	6	41	41	41	—1
Crown Zeller (1)	16	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	91	91	91	
Crucible Steel 2e	12	36⅜	36	36⅛	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	40	19¾	19½	19½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	27	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishig	150	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf †	70	74½	74	74½	+1¾
Curt P pr pf 1½k	42	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	86	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	7	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Cutler-Ham ¼g	15	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
D					
Davega Strs ½e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Davison Chem .60e	7	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Decca Records (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	15	36¼	35¾	36	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	15	17⅝	17	17¼	— ¼
Del Lack & West	96	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	21	2⅜	1½	2⅜	+1
Detroit Edison .60g	32	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Devoe & R A 1 †	70	25	25	25	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	19	32½	32½	32½	
Diam T Motor ¼g	10	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29¾	29	29¾	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	410	40½	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ¼g	15	30⅜	29¾	30	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.20g	23	20½	19⅞	20	— ½
Douglas Airc 5e	9	72⅞	72½	72½	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	3	147½	146⅞	146⅞	+1⅞
Dresser Mfg 1½e	11	29¼	28½	29¼	— ⅝
Dunhill Int	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
du Pont de N 1g	11	147⅜	147	147⅜	+ ⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127½	127½	127½	—1
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	70	120	120	120	
E					
Eastern Air L	39	40⅞	39½	40¾	+1
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak	2	165½	165	165½	+1
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅞
Edison Br Strs .80	6	16¼	15¾	16¼	+1¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Elec Boat (1e)	29	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	21	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	18	50	49	49¾	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	12	55⅝	54	55	
El Storage Bat 2	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Eng Pub Service	15	7	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	20	75	75	75	+1½
Eng $5½pf5½ †	1	79	78½	79	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	30	84	83	84	+1
Equit Off Bldg	112	1⅛	1	1	
Erie RR (1e)	75	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Erie RR ct (1e)	63	16⅜	16	16⅛	
Erie RR pf A (5)	5	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ¼g	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
Exchange Buffet	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	40¼	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	26	26	25¼	26	+1
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	8	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Fed M & Sm 1g	8	29¼	28¾	29	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	9	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½ †	90	89¾	88¾	89¾	+ ⅛
Ferro Enamel	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49¼	49	49¼	— ¼
Firestone T&R ¾g	7	37¼	37	37	— ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Flintkote (¼g)	11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	20	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
First N Strs 2½	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Florence Stove ¼g	3	35	34½	34½	+ ½
Follansbee Steel	28	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Follansbee S pf †	2.0	42	41½	42	+ ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Food Mach .35g	1	50	50	50	—1
Foster Wheeler	9	19	18⅛	18⅞	
Foster Wh pf 7 †	20	133	132	132	—2
Fost W 6pf 1½ †	640	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
Francisco Sugar	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	2	23¾	23	23¾	— ¼
Fruehauf pf 5 †	90	100¼	100¼	100¼	
G					
Gabriel Co (.20g)	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gair (Robt) ¼e	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13	13	13	
Gamewell Co 1g †	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	26	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Gen Am Inv .40e	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Gen Am Trans 2e	3	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	54	8¾	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
Gen Bak pf 8 †	20	140	140	140	
Gen Bronze	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Gen Cab pf3½k †	20	84¼	84¼	84¼	
Gen Cigar (1)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Gen Elec (1.40)	56	37½	37	37⅛	
Gen Foods .80g	10	38¾	38	38	— ¼
Gen G & El A	163	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Motors (1g)	74	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	+ ½
Gen Motors pf 5	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
Gen O Adv .20e	14	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Gen O Adv A 3e	2	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	11	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅞
Gen Print Ink .10g	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	9	2	2	2	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Gen Real & Util	84	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Gen Refract .30g	4	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (½g)		14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	180	80¾	80	80¾	+ ¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Gen Time Inst	3	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Gen T & Rub ½g	5	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅜
Gillette S Raz .45e	21	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73	73	73	
Gimbel Bros .15g	72	10⅜	10	10	
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Glidden Co (.60g)	19	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	125	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	14	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
Gold & St Tel 6 †	1	89	89	89	+1
Goodrich (BF) ¼g	8	40	39½	40	+ ½
Goodrich pf (5)	2	96	95½	96	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R ½g	16	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼
Goodyear pf (5)	3	100¼	100	100	
Gotham Hos (¼e)	3	9	9	9	
Graham-Paige Mot	168	2½	2⅜	2½	
Granby C Min .60	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
Grand Union	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	2	12	11⅞	12	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	58	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ½
Gt West Sugar (1g)	10	27	26¾	27	+ ⅞
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	152½	152½	152½	— ½
Green (HL) (2a)	3	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Greyhound Co (1)	16	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	20	126	126	126	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	64	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	4	40	39½	39½	— ½
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Hamil Watch .40g	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
Ham Watch pf 6 †	20	105	105	105	
Hanna $5 pf 5 †	10	107	107	107	
Harb-Walker ½g	3	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
Hat Cp pf 6½ †	1	99	99	99	
Hayes Mfg	181	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	210	99½	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
Hercules Powd ½g	3	83¼	83	83¼	+ ½
Hershey Choc (3)	1	59	59	59	+1
Holland Furn (2)	3	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Hollander (A) ½g	4	12½	11¾	11¾	—1¼
Holly Sugar (1)	3	15½	15¼	15½	
Homestake Min	61	35½	34	34¼	— ½
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	38¼	38½	38¼	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh B ¼g	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Househd F pf 5 †	70	108	108	108	
Houston Oil	14	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
Hudson & Man	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	25	7⅞	7	7¾	+ ⅞
Hudson B M&S h2	25	28	27½	28	+ ¼
Hudson Motor	37	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	399	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
I					
Illinois Central	40	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Ill Cent LL (4) †	90	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	1	31	31	31	— ½
Indpls P&L .60g	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Indust Rayon (2)	5	39	39	39	
Inger-Rand (3g)	5	96⅝	96½	96½	
Inger-Rand pf 6 †	10	162	162	162	
Inland Steel (2g)	6	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¼g	23	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Interchem Co 1.60	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅞
Intercon Rub (1e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Interlake Iron ½e	28	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach 6a	5	165	165	165	+ ½
Int Harvester (2)	76	68	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅜
Int Harv pf (7) †	120	169	168½	168½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Int Mer Marine	86	14¾	14⅛	14¼	+ ¾
Int Min & Ch ½e	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Int Mining	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	28	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
Int Paper	32	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	6	59¾	59½	59¾	
Int Ry Cen Am	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	
I Ry CApf 1¼k †	50	53⅛	53	53	+1
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Int Silver (1½g)	2	44	43¾	44	+1
Int Tel & Tel	195	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	11	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Interst D Strs ½g	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Intertype Cp (¼g)	3	13	12¾	13	
Island Crk Coal (2)	2	32	32	32	
J					
Jarvis (WB) .30g	9	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ¾
Jewel Tea (1.60)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Johns-Manv (½g)	5	85	84½	85	+ ½
Jones & L Stl 1g	18	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	1	77	77	77	—1½
Joy Mfg (.20g)	6	12½	12⅜	12½	
K					
Kalam St & F .60	1	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Kan City South	12	10	10	10	
Kan City So pf 2e	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Kaufmann D .20g	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Kayser (J) (½g)	4	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
Kelsey-H W A1½	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-H W B ¾g	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½g	78	34⅜	33½	33¾	— ½
Keyst S & W ¼g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Kimberly-Clark (1)	5	31½	30¼	30¼	—1¼
Kinney $5pf 3k †	30	46½	46½	46½	
Kresge SS (½g)	15	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Kresge Dep St ¼g	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
Kress (SH) (1.60)	5	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Kroger Grocery (2)	21	32⅜	31¼	32¼	+1¼
L					
Lambert Co 1½	7	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
Lane Bryant (1)	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
Lee Rub & T ¾g	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	5	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Lehigh Val RR	36	8⅛	8	8	
Lehman Cp (1)	6	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ¼
Lehn & Fink .35g	1	19	19	19	
Lerner Stores (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	—1¾
Lib-O-F Glass ½g	11	36⅜	35¾	36	— ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	96	7	6¾	6⅞	
Liggett & My (3)	1	66	66	66	— ½
Liggett & My B 3	4	68¼	68	68	
Lily Tulip (1½)	1	28	28	28	
Lima Loco (½g)	23	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+1⅛
Link-Belt (2)	4	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅜
Liquid Carb (1a)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	3	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
Lockheed Airc ½g	21	23¾	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
Loew's Inc (2)	1	56	55¾	56	+ ⅜
Lone Star Cem (3)	9	45	44¾	45	+ ½
Long-Bell Lumb A	116	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	+ ½
Loose-W Biscuit 1	4	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
Lorillard (P) ¼g	5	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅜
Lorillard pf (7) †	30	155¼	155¼	155¼	+ ¼
Louisv & Nash 2g	5	74	73½	74	+ ½
M					
MacA & F .95g	3	29	28¾	29	+ ½
Mack Trucks (3e)	12	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
Macy (RH) Co (2)	10	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ¼
Mad Sq Gar ¼g	4	12½	12	12½	+ ½
Magma Copper ½g	6	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	21	6	5¾	5⅞	
Manhattan Shirt(1)	1	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Maracaibo Oil Exp	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .08g	128	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Mkt St Ry pr pf †	1010	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
Marshall Field .80	30	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Martin (GL) 1½e	15	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
Martin-Parry	52	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
Masonite Corp (1)	1	34	34	34	
Mathieson Alk ¼g	3	25	24⅞	25	
Math Alk pf (7) †	50	168½	168½	168½	+1½
May Dept Strs (3)	4	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
Maytag Co	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	10	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
McGraw Elec (1)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
McCrory Strs (1)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
McCrory pf ww 5	1	113	113	113	+1⅞
McInt Porc h2.22a	2	44½	44½	44½	
McKess & Rob (1)	23	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .40a	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
McLellan pf 6 †	1	110	109½	110	+1½
Mead Corp (.30g)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	
Melville Shoe (2)	9	30	29½	29½	—1
Mengel Co (¼e)	12	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ¼
Mengel 5 pf 2½ †	170	38¾	36⅞	38¾	+1¾
Merch & M Tr ¼g	4	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Mesta Mach 1¼g	2	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Miami Cop (¼g)	5	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	11	25	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
Midland Stl Pr 1g	2	28½	28¼	28½	
Midl Stl Pr 1 pf 8	7	117	117	117	+1
Minn-Hon Reg (2)	10	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¾

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	50.7	Prev day	50.4
Month ago	49.4	Year ago	33.4
1943 high	50.4	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Minn-Moline	130	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 3¼k	8	92	88¾	92	+4
Mission Co .85e	3	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	40	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	7	25½	25	25½	
Monsanto Ch (2)	5	89	88¾	88¾	— ¾
Montgom Ward (2)	32	43	42⅝	43	+ ¾
Morris & Essex †	650	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	
Motor Prods ½g	4	15½	15	15¼	— ½
Motor Wheel .20g	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
Mueller Br (.40g)	4	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Mullins M pf 7 †	60	70	69	70	+1¼
Murphy (GC) (3)	2	67¾	67½	67½	
Murphy pf 4¾ †	70	115½	115¼	115¼	— ¼
Murray Corp ¼e	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Myers FE & Bro 2	1	40½	40½	40½	
N					
Nash-Kelv (¼g)	108	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Nat Acme (1g)	7	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	13	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ⅝e	12	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
Nat Biscuit (.90g)	70	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
Nat Bd & Sh .30g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Nat Can	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Nat Cash Reg (1)	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Nat Cyl Gas (.80)	4	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod .80	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs(½)	24	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Nat Distillers (2)	18	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
Nat En&Stp (¾g)	3	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
Nat Gypsum (¼e)	83	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	20	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
Nat Lead (½)	30	16¾	16½	16½	
Nat Ld pf B 6 †	20	141	141	141	+1
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	19	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
Nat Oil Prod (¼g)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	24	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Natl Steel (3)	2	58	57¾	58	+ ¼
Nat Supply	78	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
N S 6%pf1½k †	110	84	83	84	+1¼
N S 5½pf1⅜k †	590	77⅝	76½	77½	+1½
Nat Supply $2 pf	4	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ¾
Nat Tea	104	7¼	6½	7¼	+1
Natomas Co (1)	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Nehi Corp (¼g)	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Neisner Bros (1)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Newmont Min ½g	2	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
Newport Ind .20g	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Newp News Ship 1g	6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
Newpt News S pf 5	1	102	102	102	+1
N Y Air Brake 1g	3	36¼	35	36¼	+ ¾
N Y Cent RR (1g)	174	20	19¾	19⅞	
N Y Chi & St L	7	17¾	16½	16¾	—1¼
N Y Chi & St L pf	33	48	46⅝	46¾	—1
NYC Omnibus ½g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
N Y Dock	1	11½	11½	11½	
N Y Dock pf	1	27	27	27	
N Y Lack & W †	190	45½	45	45½	— ¼
N Y N H & H	57	1½	1½	1½	
N Y N H & H pf	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
N Y Ont & West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
N Y Shipbuild (3e)	10	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Noblitt-Sparks½g	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
Norf & West 10 †	160	181¾	181	181¾	+1⅛
No Am Avia (1e)	21	13⅝	13½	13½	
North Am Co .38f	55	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Nor Am C 6%pf 3	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Nor A C 5¾pf2⅞	3	54½	54½	54½	
Northern Pacific 1g	158	18⅜	18	18½	+ ⅛
Nor Sta P pf 5 †	40	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Northwest Airl ¼e	28	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Norwalk T&R .20g	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Norwich Phm .30g	1	12	12	12	
O					
Ohio Oil (¼g)	59	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅜
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	3	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ½
Omnibus Corp	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
Omnibus C pf 8 †	10	84	84	84	
Oppenheim Col ½e	2	8⅛	8	8	— ½
Otis Elevator .40g	11	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Outboard M&M 1g	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Outlet Co 2¼g †	10	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Owens-Ill Glass 2	8	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅜
P					
Pac Am Fish (1e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
Pac Coast †	3	12¼	12	12	
Pac Coast 1 pf †	50	49	49	49	+ ⅞
Pac Coast 2 pf †	240	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 2	15	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Pac Lighting (3)	3	41	40¾	40¾	— ½
Pac Mills (½g)	7	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
Pac T&T 1¼g †	90	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	309	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
Packard Motor .10g	398	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Pan Am Airways 1e	76	33⅞	32⅝	33	+ ¾
Panh P & R .10g	244	3⅛	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Paraffine Cos Inc 2	2	42½	42½	42½	
Param Pict 1.05g	61	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	— ¼
Park & Tilford	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Park Utah Con M	13	2½	2⅜	2½	
Parke Davis .60g	21	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
Parker Rust-Pr¾g	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Parmelee Transport	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Patino Mines 1g	106	29	26¾	28¾	+1¾
Penney (J C) (3)	4	89	88½	89	
Penn Coal & Coke	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	15	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Penn-D C pfA ¾k	28	42	39½	41⅞	+2⅞
Penn Gl Sand (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Penn RR (2½e)	56	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
Peoples Drug ¼g	2	22	22	22	
Peoples GL&C (4)	4	54¼	54	54	— ½
Peoria & East	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Pepsi-Cola ½g	15	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
Pere Marquette	3	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Pere Marq pf †	2	38	38	38	
Pere Marq pr pf †	2	48	47	47	—3
Petrol Corp (.35e)	13	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Pfeiffer Brew ¼g	7	7½	7½	7½	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	51	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	30	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
Phila Co$6pf 6 †	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¾
Philco Corp (.15g)	10	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
Philip Morris (3a)	6	83½	83	83½	+1
Phillips Pet (2)	61	49¼	48⅞	49⅛	+ ¼
Phoenix Hosiery	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Pillsbury Flour ¾g	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
Pitt & West Va	2	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
Pittsburgh Coal	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Pittsburgh C pf 1k	2	56	55⅞	55⅞	— ¼
Pitt C & Ir ½e	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Pitt Forgings ¼g	32	15¼	13⅞	15¼	+1⅞
Pitt Sc & Bo .10g	15	6	5⅞	6	
Pitt Steel	4	9	9	9	— ⅜
Pitt Stl 5% pf †	70	44	43½	44	+ ⅜
Pitt S ppf 8¼k †	10	74	74	74	
Pittston Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Pittston pf A †	40	47	46	47	+ ½
Pittston pf B †	40	36¾	36⅜	36¾	— ¾
Plymouth Oil ¼g	42	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
Pond Creek P ½g	1	21	21	21	
Poor & Co B	30	10¾	10¼	10½	
Postal Tel pf	5	18	18	18	
Pressed Stl C ½g	143	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Press S C 1 pf ¼)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Press S C 2 pf 2½	11	37⅞	36¾	37⅞	+ ⅞
Proctor & Gam (2)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	+ ¼
Pub Svc N J ¼g	20	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
P S NJ 8 pf 8 †	1	122	121	122	+ ¼
P S NJ 7 pf 7 †	110	108¼	108½	108¼	— ¼
P S NJ 6 pf 6 †	210	98½	97¾	98⅛	— ⅜
P S NJ $5 pf 5 †	110	88⅛	87½	88¼	+ ½
P S E&G pf 5 †	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¾
Pullman (1g)	49	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞	+ ½
Pure Oil (½e)	32	19	18⅞	19	
Pure Oil 5% pf 5	7	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
Pure Oil 6% pf 6	2	108¼	108	108	— ¼
Purity Bak (¼g)	18	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
Quaker Sta Oil (1)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
R					
Radio C of A .20g	295	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	5	69	68½	68⅞	— ⅞
Radio-Keith-Orph	131	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
Radio-Kth-Or pf †	670	87½	86	87½	+1
RR Sec Ill C St †	6	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
Raybestos-Man ¾g	1	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Rayonier Inc (¼g)	26	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Reading Co (1)	18	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
Reliance Mfg .60g	1	20	20	20	+ ¾
Reming Rand ½g	21	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
Rens&Saratog 8 †	40	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅜
Reo Motors	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Repub Steel (¼g)	26	17¾	17½	17¾	
Revere Cop&Brass	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
Rev C&B 7pf 7 †	20	93	93	93	— ¼
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	50	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
Reynolds Met ½e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Reyn M pf 5½ †	60	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Reynolds T B 1.40	19	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Richfield Oil (¼e)	17	10	9⅞	10	
Ronn Ant Cop .15g	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Ruberoid (.15g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
Rustless I&S (.60)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	6	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ½
Safe St 5%pf5 †	20	110½	110	110½	+ ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
St Jos Lead (½g)	9	35½	34¾	34¾	—1½
St L-San Fran	13	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	
St L-San Fran pf	23	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
St L Southw pf †	40	10	10	10	
Savage Arms (½g)	27	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Schenley Distil ½g	16	35⅜	35¼	35½	— ⅛
Scott Paper (1.80)	2	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
Scott P pf 4½ †	30	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
Seaboard Air Line	45	¾	[illegible]	¾	+ 1/16
Seaboard Air L pf	15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Seaboard Oil (1)	1	24¾	24½	24¾	— ¼
Seagrave Corp	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅜
Sears Roebuck (3)	21	71⅜	71	71⅛	+ ⅜
Servel Inc (1)	38	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Sharon Stl Co ¼g	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ¾
Sharon Stl pf 5 †	50	67½	67	67½	+ ½
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	14	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
Sharp&D pf 3½	2	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	M'y 5
Shattuck (FG) .40	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Sheaffer Pen 2a †	10	40	40	40	+ ¼
Shell Union Oil 1e	10	24½	23¾	24⅛	— ¼
Silver King C .20g	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Simmons Co 1¼e	15	25½	25	25⅛	
Skelley Oil (1¼e)	4	43	42¾	43	+ ½
Sloss-Shef 1½g †	30	109	109	109	—1
Smith A OCorp(1e)	7	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
Snider Pack (¾g)	7	27⅜	27	27	— ½
Socony-Vacuum ½	104	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
So Am G & P .10g	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
So P Rico Sug 1g	5	26	26	26	+ ⅛
So'east Greyh 1½	13	21½	20	21½	+1½
Sou Cal Edis 1½	11	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅜
Sou Nat Gas ¼g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Southern Pacific 1e	148	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
Southern Ry (2g)	28	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
South Ry pf 3⅜g	9	49⅛	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜
Sparks With (.15g)	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Spear & Co	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Sperry Cp (1½e)	9	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
Spicer Mfg 1½g	5	38½	37¾	38½	+1¾
Spiegel Inc	2	6	6	6	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	130	51¾	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
Square D Co ½g	7	36⅛	35½	35½	— ¼
Square D pf 5 †	10	110½	110½	110½	—3½
Squibb pf (5) †	20	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¾
Stand Brands .10g	87	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Stand Gas & El	153	1⅛	[illegible]	1⅛	+ ¼
Std G&E $4 pf	236	4⅛	3	3⅞	— ⅞
Std G&E $6 pr pf	21	24	22⅛	2½	— ¼
Std G&E $7 pr pf	64	30½	28½	30	
Stand Oil Cal .85g	54	39¾	38¾	39¾	+1⅛
Std Oil Ind (1)	26	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ½
Std Oil N J (1a)	36	57⅜	56¾	57¼	+ ½
Std Oil Ohio 1½	3	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
Std Stl Sp (new)	157	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Starrett (LS) ¾g	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Sterling Drug ¾g	12	65	63¾	63½	—1½
Stewart Warn ½	*27	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
Stokely Bros	5	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
Stone & Web ¾e	31	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Studebaker (¼g)	47	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Sun Oil (1)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Sunshine Mng .15g	14	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Superheater (1)	17	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Sup Oil Cal ½g	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
Sup Oil (.05e)	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Sup Steel (1.20)	5	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
Sutherld Pap 1.20	12	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
Sweets Co Am	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Swift & Co 1.20a	14	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
Swift Intl (2)	8	35¼	34½	34½	— ⅞
Sylvan El Pr ¼g	35	27⅞	27¼	27¾	
Syming-Gould ¼g	72	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
T					
Talcott J Inc .40	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Tenn Corp ¼g	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
Texas & P Ry 1e	6	28⅛	27½	27½	— ¼
Texas Co (2)	48	49⅝	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
Texas G Prod .10g	12	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	
Texas G Sulph (2)	8	41	40½	40¼	— ⅜
Texas Pac C&O .40	35	13	12¾	12¾	
Texas P L Tr .10e	5	10½	10½	10½	
Thatcher Mfg	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
That cv pf 3.60 †	50	44½	44½	44½	—1
Thermoid Co .40	24	7⅜	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Third Ave Tran	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Thompson Pr ¼g	3	31	30¾	31	+ ¾
Thompson-Starrett	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Thompson-Star pf	2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
Tide W A Oil .60	31	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Tide Wat pf 4½ †	40	99	99	99	
Tim-Det Axle ¾g	4	32⅞	32¾	32¾	
Transamerica (½)	34	10	9⅞	10	
Trans & West Air	93	22⅛	20⅞	22⅛	+1¼
Transue & W ½g	2	16	16	16	
Tri-Cont Corp	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Truax-Traer C .20g	4	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Twen-C-Fox F ¼g	55	21½	21⅜	21½	
Twen-C-F pf 1½	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Twin City Rap Tr	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Twin C RT pf 7e †	10	72	72	72	— ⅜
Twin Coach (½e)	27	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
U					
Underwood-E ½g	6	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ¾
Union Bag & P	22	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Union Carb 1½g	10	84¾	84⅜	84¾	+ ¼
Un El M pf (5) †	10	116	116	116	— ¼
Un El M pf 4½ †	17	113½	113½	113½	
Un Oil Cal (1)	19	19¾	19⅝	19½	
Un Pacific pf (4)	1	89	89	89	+ ⅛
Un Pacific (6)	12	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	+ ⅝
Union Tank Car 1g	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Utd Air Lines ½g	66	27⅞	26	27⅞	+1⅞
Utd Aircraft (3e)	19	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅜
Utd Aircraft pf 5	3	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	+ ⅜
Utd Biscuit ½g	3	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Utd-Carr-F 1.20	3	23½	23½	23½	+1
Utd Corp	344	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Utd Corp pf (1k)	19	28¾	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
Utd Drug	16	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Utd Elec Coal	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
Utd Fruit 1¼g	10	64	63¾	63¾	
Utd Gas Imp .20g	131	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Utd G Imp pf (5)	2	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
Utd Mer & M 1a	21	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Utd Paperbd ½e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
US & For Sec	15	12¾	12½	12¾	
US & F S pf 6 †	20	93	92¾	93	
US Freight (¼g)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
US Gypsum (2)	4	68½	68	68	—1
US Hoff Mach ½e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
US Indus Alco 1a	4	39	38½	39	+ ½
US Leather	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
US Leather A ½g	25	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ½
US Pipe&Fdry 2	9	36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
US Play Card 2a	1	40	40	40	
US Real & Imp	150	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
US Rubber (¼g)	18	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅜
US Rubber 1pf 4g	3	120½	119½	119½	—1
US Sm R&M 1¾g	4	61	60½	61	
US Smelt pf 3½	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
US Steel (2g)	49	56⅜	56⅛	56¾	
US Steel pf (7)	6	119¼	118⅞	119	— ¼
US Tob pf 1¾ †	140	44½	44⅜	44½	+1½
Utd Stockyds .15e	50	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Utd Stores A	11	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Utd Stores pf 6e	2	69	69	69	—1½
Univ-Cy Stl ¼g	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	30	68½	68½	68½	
Univ P 1 pf 4k †	20	171	171	171	—3
Univ L Tob pf 8 †	30	160	160	160	
V					
Vadsco Sales	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ ⅛
Vadsco Sales pf †	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1
Van Norm M ½g	4	12	11⅞	12	— ¼
Van Raalte (1g)	2	32	32	32	— ½
Vanadium Cp ¼g	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Vick Chem (2)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Vicks Sh&P pf5 †	50	67½	67½	67½	+2½
Vic Chem Wk ¼g	1	25	25	25	+1
Va-Caro Chem	46	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ¼
Va Iron C&C pf †	20	32½	32½	32½	—1
Va-C Chem 6 pf 5e	2	57	57	57	+ ¾
Virgin Ry pf 1½	1	32	32	32	+ ½
W					
Wabash RRpf4½g	15	33¼	32¾	33	
Waldorf Sys (1)	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Walgreen Co 1.60	3	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
Walker H G&W h4	9	50½	50	50½	
Walker H pf (1)	6	18	17⅝	17¾	— ¾
Walworth Co ½e	143	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅞
Ward Baking A	16	12½	12	12¾	+ ¾
Ward Baking B	22	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
Ward Bak pf .65k	3	47½	47	47½	+1½
Warner Bros Pict	45	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Warren Fdy&P ½g	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
Wayne Pump (2)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Webster Eisenlohr	32	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Wesson O&S ½g	2	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
West Ind Sug ½e	46	15	14½	15	
West P E 7pf 7 †	10	86½	86½	86½	
West Penn EA 7 †	10	72	72	72	+1
W Va P&P .30g	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
West P E 6pf 6 †	20	76½	76½	76½	
W Va P&Ppf 6 †	20	107	107	107	— ½
West Auto Sup (1)	15	24¾	24	24⅝	
West Maryland	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
West Maryland 2 pf	12	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
West Un Tel ½g	10	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	
Westing Air Br ½g	38	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
West El & Mfg 2g	5	94¾	94	94	— ¼
West E&Mpf 1g †	10	133	133	133	—1
Western El Inst 2	5	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¾
Westmore Chl 1.40	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Wheeling Steel ¼g	14	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ¾
Wheel S pr pf 5 †	40	65	64⅞	65	
White Motor ¼g	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½

Stock Prices Steady; Early Selling Fades

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—As in the previous session, the stock market today wilted slightly under profit taking in the morning and stiffened selectively in the final hour.

Selling never was urgent but, after a steady start, fractional declines were widespread by midday. Buyers then took on some rails, motors, oils and specialties and minus marks elsewhere were reduced or replaced with advances near the close. Most favorites were up fractions to 2 points. Dealings broadened as bidding revived and transfers for the full stretch, were around 2,000,000 shares. Low-priced issues turned over in sizable blocks but most failed to duplicate their sprint of Wednesday.

Optimism over war developments helped offset thoughts of a possible technical reaction due to the recent average jumps to three-year peaks. New tops for the year or longer were plentiful in today's proceedings.

The "new high" category included Canadian Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, General Motors, Continental Motors, Standard Oil (N. J.), Standard Oil of Cal., Patino Mines, American Radiator, American Locomotive, Eastman Kodak, American Airlines, Montgomery Ward, and American & Foreign Power. Steels, coppers, aircrafts, and rubbers were hesitant.

In the curb support was given Gulf Oil, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, St. Regis Paper and Sunray Oil. Minus signs were pinned on N. J. Zinc, Pennroad, Technicolor and Republic Aviation.

Rail Bonds Higher

Railroad issues held higher positions for the most part in today's bond market. The general corporate list, however, was narrow at the start of the final hour.

The two Childs Co. 5s dropped around 2 points after the company announced the matured issue must be converted into the longer dated maturity if bankruptcy was to be avoided.

Rio Grande Western issues developed firmness in late dealings along with those of Laclede Gas and the New Haven.

Baltimore & Ohio loans attracted persistent buying and added substantially to gains of the preceding session. There was moderate improvement in some of the Seaboard group as well as among loans of the St. Paul, Rock Island and North Western. Florida East Coast 5s pushed up more than a point at one time.

Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G" series, called for redemption, went to a new high at 104¾ and International Paper 5s traded around 103. Otis Steel 4½s and United Drug 5s were among other high-priced loans changing hands. The rarely traded 8 per cent bonds of the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. appeared at 221, up ½ point.

U. S. Governments held to a steady course on the stock exchange and in outside markets with activity light.

Several Chilean loans rose fractions to around a point but other foreign loans were quiet.

Commodity Futures

Wool

May				102.5N	102.5
July				102.5N	102.5
October				98.0N	98.0
December	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.3B	97.0
May				132.0B	132.3
July	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.5B	129.5
October	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.4B	125.3
December	124.4	124.5	124.4	124.4B	124.2
March	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.2B	122.0

N—Nominal B—Bid

Cotton

May	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25
July	20.07	20.07	20.03	20.03	20.08
October	19.93	19.94	19.91	19.92	19.95
December	19.87	19.88	19.84	19.85	19.89
March	19.83	19.84	19.81	19.82	19.84

Spot 22.01.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, May, July, September 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	42.25B	42.30

† No. 2 Contract B—Bid

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Super Market Convention

New York City has been chosen as the convention city for the seventh annual conference of Super Market Institute, to be held on September 19-22, 1943, according to an announcement made by M. M. Zimmerman, executive secretary of the Institute. The conference will take place at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Based on the attendance at the recent mid-year meeting of the Institute at Hot Springs, Va., which brought an unprecedented number of members from every part of the country to discuss the war time problems of the industry, it is expected that the fall conference will attract the greatest attendance in the history of the Institute.

Surveys Show Food Major Problem

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Twin surveys conducted by Frank Gannett, newspaper publisher, rank food as America's biggest problem for 1943 and indicate a belief among farmers that there will be a crop shortage in 1943. Mr. Gannett said the farm group gave these as major reasons for "our approaching food crisis": "lack of experienced help, too much regulation from Washington, misunderstanding of farm problems in Washington, need for profit-insurance prices, lack of machinery."

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
White Rk M Sp	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
White Sewing Mach	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
White Sew M pf 1k	30	74	73	74	
Whitz S M pr pf 2	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Willys-Overland	44	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Willys-Overland pf	10	13	12⅞	13	
Wilson & Co	48	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Wilson-Jones ¾g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Wilson&C $6 pf 3k	5	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅜
Woodward Iron ¼g	2	22	22	22	
Woolw'th FW 1.60	16	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
Worthington P & M	12	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	7	27¾	27¼	27¼	
Yellow Tr & C ¼g	38	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¾
Yellow T 7 pf 7 †	20	125½	125½	125½	+1
Young Spg & W	8	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Youngs S & T (1g)	16	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅛
Ys S&T pf 5½ †	170	92	91	91	—1
Youngst Stl Dr ¼g	91	14¾	13¾	14½	+ ⅝
Z					
Zenith Radio (1g)	3	30¾	30	30	
Zonite Prod (.15e)	87	4½	4	4½	+ ½

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.

Names Barriers to Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite commendable efforts by the Treasury to sell its securities to individuals and "despite substantial progress achieved in the Second War Loan Drive," Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, told officials and trustees attending the 1943 business meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here "the volume of obligations purchased by individuals, either out of current income or disposable funds, has not reached satisfactory levels."

"Upon the whole," Mr. Aldrich asserted, "the progress that has been made in this war in siphoning off the excess income of the community has been disappointing. The Treasury has failed to furnish Congress with well-conceived measures of taxation. The Treasury has improvised where constructive advice was needed.

Inexcusable Delay

"Congress has delayed inexcusably long in placing the nation's taxes upon a 'pay-as-we-earn basis', which is the only method that effectively will curtail immediately available spending power, and insure the Treasury of the revenues it requires."

Mr. Aldrich declared that reliance upon the commercial banking system to absorb 23 billions of dollars of Government securities or some 48 per cent of the increase in the total Federal debt because of the failure of individual purchases "has caused bank deposits to soar, has aggravated the problem of price control, and greatly intensified the difficulty of returning to normal economic relationships at the close of the war.

Estimating future prospects, Mr. Aldrich said, "If we are to avoid postwar inflation and over expansion; if we are to avoid the impoverishment of the middle classes, which have contributed the bulk of our nations savings; if we are to avoid economic debacle, we must take appropriate measures now.

"We are at a crucial point in the battle against inflation. We must keep down the costs of production. We must not give way to the demands of organized minority groups for increased wages or higher commodity prices.

Rationing Must Work

"We must make the rationing system work by practicing self-denial as individuals and by giving support to the enforcing agencies. We must siphon off an increasing proportion of popular purchasing power by taxation and by sales of war bonds.

Mr. Aldrich told the oankers they should unceasingly preach the old-fashioned principle of "work and save" in order to be able "to hold the line" against inflation.

Other speakers at the bankers' meeting include Levi P. Smith, president of the Burlington Savings Bank, Vt., and president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Myron S. Short, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York and executive Vice-president, Buffalo Savings Bank, Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, Harrison G. Taylor, president, Savings Banks Association, and treasurer, Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, and Edwin C. Northrop, president of the Connecticut Savings Banks Association, and vice-president, Waterbury Savings Bank.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

New York City Band

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s 80	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
79 Alleg 5s44	103¼	103⅛	103¼
51 Alleg 5s49	95½	94¾	95¼
10 Alleg 5s50	84¼	84¼	84¼
24 Alleg inc 5s50	81½	81	81½
1 Allis Ch 4s52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
26 Am&FP5s2030	87¾	87½	87½
3 AmInt 5½s49	105⅝	105½	105⅝
6 AmT&T 3¼s61	108¼	108¼	108¼
63 AmT&T 3s56	114¾	114¼	114⅝
12 Am Tob 3s 62	103½	103¼	103½
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
45 ATSF 4s 95	115¼	115⅛	115⅛
18 ACL 1st 4s 52	91⅛	91	91¼
61 ACL clt 4s 52	87	86¾	87
43 ACL 4s 64	71½	71	71¼
17 Atl Ref 3s 53	104¾	104½	104¾
43 B&O 1st m 48	76	75¼	76
159 B&O 95 A	48	46½	48
19 B&O 95 C	51½	51½	51½
187 B&O 2000 D	48	46½	47⅞
85 B&O 96 F	48	46½	47⅝
257 B&O cv 60	35	33½	34⅞
81 B&O 4s 48	75	74	74⅛
30 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	69	67½	69
64 B&O SW 50	60½	59⅞	60
14 B&O TC 4s 59	59½	58½	59½
10 Bell Pa 5s 60 C	130¾	130&	130&
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105	105¼
75 Bost Me 4½s 70	50½	49⅞	50½
1 Bost Me 4s 60	86½	86½	86½
2 Brk UG 5s 50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
96 Buf R&P 57st	48½	47	48⅛
3 Can N 5s 69 Jly	108⅛	108	108
6 Can P 4½s60	96⅛	96⅛	96½
10 Can P 4s perp	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47	102	102	102
24 Cen G 5s59C	18	17½	18
83 Cen G cn5s45	44⅜	43⅛	44½
26 CenG 1st5s45	87	86½	87
3 CenNYP 3¾s62	109	109	109
48 CenPac 5s60	71	70½	70½
5 Cen P 1st4s49	95½	95½	95½
69 CRRNJ 5s87	38⅜	38	38
1 C&O 3½s 96D	105½	105½	105½
634 Chi&A 3s49	30⅜	30	30⅜
34 CB&Q 5s71A	88	87¾	88
57 CB&Q 4½s77	80½	80	80
52 CB&Q g 4s58	95⅞	95	95½
38 CB&Q 4sIll49	101	100⅝	101
77 CB&Q 3½sIll49	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
64 C&EI inc 97	41½	41¼	41½
6 CGW 4s88	74	73¼	73¼
38 ChI&L 6s66	13¾	13	13¾
10 ChI&L 4s47	42	41⅛	42
259 CMSPP 5s75	39⅞	39	39½
1641 CMSPP 5s2000	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
14 CMSP 4½s89C	66¼	66	66
4 CMSP g 4s89	64	64	64
11 C&NW 5s2037	42½	42⅜	42½
17 C&NW 5s87	58	58	58
18 C&NW 4¾s87	58	57⅝	58
760 C&NW 4¾s2037	11½	10⅞	11½
73 CNW 4½s2037	42¾	42	42¾
16 C&NW 4s87st	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
200 CRIP 4½s52A	35½	34⅛	35½
223 CRIP 4½s60	11½	11¼	11½
52 CRI&P 4s88	52	51¼	52
373 CRIP r 4s34	32½	31¼	32⅜
4 Ch&WI 4s52	100¾	100⅝	100¾
37 CCCSL 4½s77	60½	60	60½
19 Cl UT 5s73	81½	81	81
9 Cl UT 4½s77	72⅝	72	72⅝
20 ColS 4½s80	37½	37⅛	37½
25 Col& 5s52May	99¼	99	99¼
10 Col G 5s 61	97	96½	97
3 ComEd 3½s58	113	113	113
4 Con Ed 3½s48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
34 ConsP 3⅛s70	111½	111½	111½
11 CrucStl 3¼s55	95⅝	95	95⅝
5 CubaN 5½s42r	38¼	38¼	38¼
135 Del&H r4s43	70¾	70	70⅜
70 D&RG 4s36	45⅜	44⅛	44½
197 D&RGW 5s55	11¼	10	11¼
421 DRGW 5s55a	11½	10	11½
77 D&RGW 5s78	37¼	35¾	37
47 Erie 4½s 2015	60⅛	59½	59½
23 Erie 4s95	97⅞	97½	97½
59 FlaEC 5s74	37½	36⅞	37½
7 GenStlC 5½s49	100	99⅜	99⅜
1 Gdrich 4¼s56	106½	106½	106½
13 GtNor 4½s77E	97½	97½	97½
40 GtNor 4s46G	104¾	104¼	104¾
79 GtNor 4s 46H	103	103	103
11 GM&O 4s75	83⅛	83⅝	83⅝
1 GM&O inc2015	64	64	64
35 Hud C 5s62A	61¼	60	60
21 H&M r5s57	59⅛	59¼	59⅜
25 H&M inc5s57	27⅜	27	27⅜
9 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	102½	102	102½
2 IC 4s52	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
10 IC 4s53	59½	59¼	59⅝
31 IC rs55	58½	58	58
41 IC 4¾s66	53½	52⅝	53½
65 ICCSL 5s63A	57¾	57	57½
48 ICCSL 4½s63	54	53¼	53⅜
215 IntGN 6s 52	17⅜	16⅞	17
93 IntGN1st5s52	45⅛	45	45
21 IntGN 5s56B	43½	43¼	43¼
18 IntGN 5s56C	43½	43	43½
4 Int HE 6s44	51½	51⅛	51½
3 Int Pap 5s47	103⅛	103	103
7 IntT&T 4½s52	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
13 IntT&T 5s55	83¾	83½	83½
33 KCPtS 4s36	82	81⅝	81⅝
4 KC Sou 5s50	76¾	76¼	76¼
2 KC Ter 4s60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
52 Lac G 5⅛s 53	95	94½	95
14 LehVHT 5s54	61½	61¼	61⅜
10 LVNY 4½s50	73¾	73	73
20 LehV 5s2003	46⅝	45½	45½
64 LehV 4½s2003	41⅝	41⅛	41¼
125 LehV 4s 2003	38¾	38¼	38⅝
10 L Isl r 4s49	102	101⅞	102
17 Lou&A 5s69	91	90⅝	91
15 L&N 5s2003B	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
17 L&H 4½s2003	101	100⅝	101
42 L&N 3¾s2003	92	91	92
8 Manati S 4s 57	63¾	62¾	63½
2 McK&R 3½s56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
13 MichCG 4s63	108	107¾	107¾
7 MSPSSM g5s38	28¾	28½	28¾
114 MSPSSM c4s38	28¼	28	28
23 M-K-T 5s62A	59⅞	58½	59⅝
70 M-K-T aj 5s67	38	36¾	37¼
33 M-K-T 1st4s90	58	57	57½
6 M-K-T 4s62B	50½	50½	50½
379 Mo P 5⅛s49	12⅛	12⅛	12¼
5 Mo P 5s65A	55	54⅞	54⅞
10 MoP 5s65Act	54½	54½	54½
66 MoP 5s77F	55½	55	55⅝
12 MoP 5s77Fct	55	55	55
19 MoP 5s78G	55⅝	55	55
56 MoP 5s81I	55⅝	55	55⅝
302 MoP g4s75	20⅞	20½	20⅝
5 MWPP$4½s65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 MontP 3⅞s 66	106½	106½	106½
81 Mor&E 4½s55	45	44⅝	44½
57 Mor&E 3½s2000	50⅞	50¼	50½
2 NERR 4s45	81½	81½	81½
3 NOTerm 4s53	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
16 NOTM 5½s54	70⅛	70	70
3 NOTM 5s54	68	68	68
83 NYC r 5s 2013	66⅝	66¼	66⅝
133 NYC 4½s2013A	60¾	60½	60¾
46 NYC cn4s98	66⅞	66½	66⅝
111 NYC cv3½s52	83	82½	82¾
15 NYChSL 5½s74	90¾	90⅛	90¾
30 NYChSL 4½s78	78¾	78	78¼
1 NYEdis 3¼s65	108¾	108¾	108¾
82 NYNHH 6s48	61⅝	61¼	61¼
105 NYNHH 4½s67	55	54½	55
84 NYNHH 4s55	52	51¼	52
55 NYNHH 4s56	52	51¾	52
35 NYNHH 4s57	21	20⅛	21
34 NYOW r4s92	10⅝	10½	10⅝
110 NYWB 4½s46	22¼	21⅝	21⅝
40 NorfS 5s2014	48	47	47½
93 NorP 6s2047	78¾	78¼	78⅝
14 NorP 5s2047D	66½	65⅝	66¼
29 NorP 4½s2047	61½	61	61
16 NorP 4s97	88½	88	88¼
18 NorP 3s2047	52½	52	52¼
2 OhioEd 4s65	109	109	109
1 OtisSt 4½s62	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 PG&E 3⅞s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 PG&E 4s64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
7 PenP&L 4½s77	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1 PenP&L 3½s69	108	108	108
1 PenRR g 5s68	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 PenRR g 4½s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
17 PenRR 4½s 70	95	94½	95
1 Pen RR g 4¼s 81	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
36 PenRR3¾s70	96	95⅞	96
3 PenRR 3¼s 52	97½	97¼	97½
13 Pere M 4½s 80	74½	74	74
24 PhilCo 4¼s 61	102¼	101⅞	102¼
1 PhilEl 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
40 PhRCI 6s 49	13⅞	13¾	13¾
5 Phil Ry 4s 37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
32 Phil Pet 1¾s-51	109¼	108⅝	108⅝
15 PortlGE 4½s60	94½	94½	94½
24 Rdg 4½s 97 A	89	89	89
3 Rep Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104	104¼
5 Rep Stl 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Rio GW 4s 39	80⅝	80½	80½
57 Rio GW 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
37 St LIMS 4s RG 33	86½	86	86
3 St LSF 5s 50 B	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
10 St LSF 5s 50 B ct	38¼	38¼	38¼
129 St LSF 4½s 78	39	38½	39
138 St LSF 4s 50 A	35⅞	35¼	35¾
84 St LSW rf 5s 90	49	48	49
4 St LSF 2d 4s 89	82	82	82
151 Sea AL c 6s 45	29⅞	29¾	29¾
7 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	28¾	28¼	28¼
110 Sea AL 4s 50 st	49	48⅞	49
50 Sea AL rf 4s 59	29⅞	29½	29½
15 Sea AL rf 4s 59 ct	28	28	28
18 Sea-AF 6s 35 A	28⅜	27¾	27¾
2 Shell U 2½s 54	100	100	100
1 Soc-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
32 So Pac 4½s 68	65½	65	65½
119 So Pac 4½s 81	63¾	63¼	63¼
40 So Pac 4½s 69	64¾	64¼	64¼
36 So Pac rf 4s 55	86⅝	86¼	86½
43 So Pac clt 4s 49	89¾	89½	89½
98 So Pac 3¾s 46	100	99¾	100
58 So Pac 4½s Or 77	68¾	68½	68½
4 So PFST 4s 50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
30 Sou Ry 6½s 56	100	99¾	100
2 Sou Ry g 6s 56	96	96	96
24 Sou Ry cn 5s 94	102	101½	102
17 Sou Ry g 4s 56	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
2 SW Bell 3s 68	107	107	107
12 Stdbkr 6s 45	111⅝	111⅛	111¼
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 T&P 5s 79C	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
41 ThAve 5s 60	29½	39¼	29½
1 UnPac1st 4s 47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Un Pac 3½s 71	102¾	102¼	102¾
6 UnC-WS 5s 52	98	98	98
31 Un Drug 5s 53	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	99	98⅞	98⅞
2 Va Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
38 Wab 4¼s 91	40¼	40	40¼
12 Wab 4 s81	50¼	50¼	50¼
11 Wab 4s 71	94½	94⅛	94⅛
8 Warner B 6s 48	103½	103	103
6 W Sh 4s 2361	60½	60¼	60¼
13 W Md 4s 52	91½	91¼	91½
33 W Pac 1st 5s 46	70¾	70⅛	70⅝
13 W Pac 5s 46 asd	70¼	70⅛	70¼
3 West Un 5s 51	92⅛	91¾	92⅛
16 West Un 5s 60	90	90	90
12 West Un 4½s 50	94¼	94	94
1 Wh Stl 3½s 66	89¼	89¼	89¼
9 Wis Cen 4s 49	60¼	60	60
11 Wis C 4s SD 36	21½	21	21⅝
4 Young ST 4s 48	103	103	103
4 Young ST 3¼s 60	98⅜	98¼	98¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Arg 4s 72 Feb	83¼	83	83
5 Arg 4s 72 Ap	83¼	83¼	83¼
9 Brazil 8s 41	50	49⅝	49⅝
6 Braz 6½s 26-57	47⅜	47¼	47¼
3 Braz 6½s 27-57	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
21 Buen A 4¾s 77	75	74½	74⅝
5 Buen A 4½s Au 76	75¾	75⅝	75¾
7 Canada 4s 60	109¼	109	109
10 Canada 3¼s 61	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Chile MB 6½s 57	24	24	24
41 Chile 6s 60 asd	25¼	25	25⅛
1 Colomb 3s 70	48	48	48
5 Cuba 4½s 77	89	89	89
5 Pernamb 7 47	26½	26½	26½
52 Peru 7s 59	22¼	21¾	22¼
179 Peru 1st 6s 60	21¾	20¾	21½
80 Peru 2d 6s 61	21⅝	20&	21⅝
55 Rio de J 6½s 53	29	28½	28½
26 RioGdoS 6s68	29⅞	29	29⅞
15 SanFe(Pr) 4s64	79⅞	79¼	79⅜
5 SaoPSt 7s40	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
3 SerbsCS 7s62	15	15	15
1 Sydney 5½s55	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
19 Ur aj 3¾s 4s4⅛s79	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
5 Urug 4¼s4⅛s78	71	71	71

Bond Sales (in dollars)

Total today, 13,513,000; previous day, 25,809,100; week ago, 23,941,600; year ago, 7,964,400; two years ago, 10,425,650. Jan. 1 to date, 1,523,753,800; year ago, 860,975,850; two years ago, 844,937,335.

Boston Stocks

May 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.10d	Alles & Fisher	3	3	3	3½
2.00a	Bos & Albany	96½	95¾	96K	96⅛
2.00	Bos Edison	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	66¾	66¼	66½	66⅝
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	30	29¾	30	30½
..	Bos & Me B pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	Bos & Me C pf	5	5	5	4¾
..	Bos & Me st	7	6½	6½	6¾
..	Bos & Me st C pf	6½	6½	6½	6
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
.75d	Copper Range	7½	7¼	7¼	7
..	E Gas & Fuel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
1.50a	E Gas & F pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
4.50	E G & F pr pf	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58½
1.50a	E M RR 1st pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
..	East Mass A	13	12¾	13	12⅞
.25a	Eastern SS	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜
2.00	Eastern SS pf	38½	38½	38½	38
..	Hath Bak A	4	4	4	3¾
.35d	Lamson	4½	4½	4½	4½
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	6¼	6	6¼	6
..	Maine Cen pf	33	32¼	33	32
.85	Narr Rac As	5	5	5	5⅛
..	Nat Tunnel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1.50a	NE Tel&Tel	106	105¼	106	105
..	North Butte	75c	73c	75c	73c
..	Old Col RR	35c	35c	35c	40c
.40	Shawmut Ass	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3.00	Un Twist Drill	33	32½	33	32½
2.50	Unit Shoe M	69⅛	69	69⅛	69
..	Utah M & T	35c	35c	35c	35c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Would Purchase Utility Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Associated Electric Company of New York has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to permit it to purchase $372,500 Scioto Valley Railway & Power Company 5 per cent first mortgage bonds due June 1, 1942, from its subsidiary, Ohio-Midland Light & Power Company, formerly the Scioto Valley Railway and Power Company.

Canadian Wheat Stocks Off

OTTAWA (AP)—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store April 29 totaled 417,404,439 bushels, including 409,388,185 in Canadian positions and 8,016,254 in United States positions, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Stocks in store a week earlier totaled 417,662,329 bushels, while the total on the corresponding date last year was 436,317,320 bushels.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

SEC Rulings Benefit Owners Of Utility Holding Issues

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Big things are happening in the utility field, as followers of the current bull market in utility shares are aware.

The last chapter in the history of the utility holding company is now being written. The day of these companies is obviously over, and within perhaps a couple of years most of the system may be wound up, liquidated, and dissolved.

And, contrary to most predictions, the liquidation or "death sentence" is turning out to be quite a windfall for utility investors.

The companies are still fighting enforcement by the SEC of the "death sentence" or Section 11 of the Utility Act of 1935, despite the fact that few even of the holding company lawyers who are fighting the battle really believe the sentence can be stayed.

Dissolution Anticipated

North American's case is furthest along. The company, thoroughly defeated in the Circuit Court, has appealed to the Supreme Court, which has not been able to make up a quorum to hear the case. However, close behind are a number of other cases including those of U. G. I., at Philadelphia, and Electric Power & Light and American Power & Light at Boston, so that by autumn the Supreme Court will probably have handed down a final ruling—which nearly all hands expects to be against the companies.

The companies continue to fight the hopeless case because of their legal obligation to stockholders to do everything they can to protect the companies from dissolution.

However, meantime the companies are going ahead with liquidation anyway. Some companies have accepted the SEC's interpretation of Section 11 and are not going to the courts. But even those fighting the case are at the same time dismantling. That is, they are distributing the assets to their stockholders in one way or another. For instance, National Power & Light last year distributed most of its Houston Electric common to its own preferred stockholders by means of an exchange offer, and it is now looking for a syndicate to sell the rest, the proceeds to go to the company to be distributed.

North American has distributed its holdings of Detroit Edison as dividends to its common stockholders in lieu of cash, and instead accumulating the cash formerly paid out in dividends; this cash will go to pay off the bonds. Niagara Hudson has accepted the inevitable, so to speak, and is discussing plans with the SEC for liquidation of certain subsidiaries.

Last fall the SEC was about to order the company to discontinue dividends on B. N. & E. preferred, so as to accumulate surplus to take care of alleged "water" in the company. So the directors discontinued. Then, of course, the surplus began to accumulate as cash. Stockholders protested so vigorously to the SEC that it then suggested to the company they resume the dividends. Said the Company, "Oh, no, you told us not to."

Capital Simplification

Capital simplification is also under way, and here an interesting issue has arisen. Many companies are deep in arrears on their preferred dividends. In the 'thirties SEC officials professed great concern over this, in the interest of the preferred stockholders. By the contracts and indentures, reorganization of the companies now should give all the assets to the preferred, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission has done in railroad reorganizations, cutting the common stockholders off without a cent.

Now, however, the SEC has swung to the opposite, or "composition" principle, of giving the common stockholders something anyway regardless of the practically unpayable burden of preferred dividend arrears ahead of them. This was done recently in the case of the United Light & Power and of the Puget Sound Power & Light recapitalization, also in the case of the projected revamping of the Commonwealth & Southern system to convert the preferred and common to a single issue. In these cases, Judge Healy vigorously dissenting, the Commission has given the common stockholders a few per cent of the projected new common issue.

The SEC has worked out elaborate rationalizations of this policy, including a distinction between these Section II reorganizations and the current 77 railroad reorganizations. Real reason, however, is probably to keep peace in the family; if the common stockholders got nothing at all they might tie up the works with suits to upset the SEC's capital-simplification plans.

The effect of all this has been highly beneficial to utility securities, and particularly to holding company common stocks. The current bull market in utilities started last fall when it was realized that the Revenue Act of 1942 would not be as hard on utilities as anticipated. But then it began to appear that liquidation would bring a good many issues up close to book-value, which was considerably higher than the market value which had been depressed by taxes and SEC badgering.

Cash Is Accumulating

The war, instead of weakening, has strengthened the high-grade bond market, and the companies, instead of having to shove out the securities of their underlying companies onto a thin market, have been able to distribute them to their own stockholders either by exchange offers or as dividends.

A contributing factor has been the war economy, which has blocked the utilities from making their normal outlays for new plant. As a result their earnings have accumulated in amounts of cash value which on their balance sheets in years gone by would have looked enormous. This cash, obviously, is available for distribution, even though some of it might otherwise eventually be used for replacements, additions and betterments.

Common stocks of the top holding companies have benefitted most, by and large. This is partly because of the SEC's new attitude of favoring them in reorganizations with a little something. This little something is considerably more than had been expected. As a result some holding company equities have risen from fractions of a dollar up to present prices of from five to fifteen dollars.

An incidental result of the current disintegration has been a large number of nice windfalls for speculators and in-and-out traders who follow SEC rulings closely. That happens this way. A company informs the SEC of a plan to offer a certain exchange, or make a certain kind of distribution. It has to get SEC approval.

The plan appears "sound" and likely to get the approval. The SEC moves slowly. The traders step in and pick up the issues which would benefit. By the time SEC approval comes through the price is way up.

Sometimes this actually stymies a plan. A company, for instance, recently asked permission to pay off one of its bond issues at par. The issue was selling considerably below par. Traders bought it up. By the time the plan was approved the market was above par and it hasn't been down to par since then.

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UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
CHICAGO, Ill., May 4, 1943.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable June 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 17, 1943. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary.

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Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
3700	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2	2¼
200	Atlas Pl (.60g)	17⅞	17½	17⅞
4100	Automat Prod (½g)	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
100	Avery&Sons (½e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
740	Axton-Fish A	80½	80½	80½
300	Babcock&Wil (¼g)	24⅝	24	24½
850	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	37	36½	36½
8500	Baldwin Loco war	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Baldwin Rub (¼)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1400	Barium Sta Stl	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Basic Refract (.10g)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
1400	Beech Aire	14	13¾	14
200	Bell Tel Can (h8)	4⅝	4½	4½
400	Bellanca Airc	4⅝	4½	4½
1600	Berk & Gay Furn	11/16	⅝	11/16
2800	Bliss (E W) (2)	15⅛	15	15
800	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Blue Ridge pf (3d)	42	42	42
300	Blumenthal (S)	13⅛	13	13⅛
800	Bohack (HC)	5⅜	5	5⅜
10	Bohack (HC) 1pf (2k)	66	66	66
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Bowm-Bilt H	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	8⅛	8	8
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1300	Braz Tr L&P (2g)	19⅞	19½	19⅝
300	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅞	10¾	10¾
1100	Brewst Aero	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3300	Brill A	7	5⅞	7
800	Brill B	1⅝	1½	1⅝
325	Brill pf	75	72	72
300	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11	11	11
100	Br-Am Oil (h1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	13	13	13
100	Brown-F Dist	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
500	Brown Rubber	2	1⅞	2
100	Bruce (E L) (¼g)	16	16	16
300	Buckeye P L (.40g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2600	Buf N&EP pf	15⅛	15	15
100	Buf N&EP 3pf	89	89	89
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
400	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5⅛	5	5
200	Air Assoc (⅛g)	8⅞	8½	8½
1100	Air Investors	3	2¾	3
2000	Air Inv war	1/16	1/16	1/16
11000	Airc Access (¼e)	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
70	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	84	83½	83½
200	Allied Prod (1a)	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	113½	113	113½
300	Alum Co Am (2g)	123½	123¼	123½
250	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
100	Alum oods (.20g)	16	16	16
100	Am Beverage	1¼	1¼	1¼
120	Am Book (½g)	32	32	32
100	Am Capital A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Am Capital B	½	⅜	⅜
300	Am Cen Mfg (¼g)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
600	Am C P&LA (⅜g)	32½	32	32½
200	Am Cyan A (.60)	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
25600	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1	1⅛
1600	Am Gas & El 1.60	27⅛	27	27
125	Am Gas & El pf 4¾	107	107	107
500	Am Gen (.15g)	6	6	6
400	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26⅝	26¾	26¾
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	16⅞	16⅛	16½
100	Am Mfg (¼g)	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
10	Arm Mfg pf (5)	88	88	88
5300	Am Maracaibo	11/16	¾	11/16
300	Am Meter (¾g)	23	22⅞	22⅞
700	Am Republics (.35e)	10¼	10	10¼
200	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20100	Am Superpow	½	[illegible]	½
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
200	Am Superpow pf	13½	13⅜	13½
200	Am Superpow pf	13½	13⅜	13½
600	Am Writ Pap	4⅞	4¾	4¾
3400	Anch Post F (.15g)	3½	3¼	3½
100	Appal El Pow pf (46)	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7200	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3¼	3¾
21300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅜	3¾
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Aro Equip (.35g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2000	AtlanticCFish (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	AtlCst L Co (2½e)	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
600	Cal El Pow	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1100	Callite Tung (.10g)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
20000	Can Marconi (.04g)	2⅞	2⅝	2½
25	Cap City Prod (¼g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
900	Carrier Corp	13⅛	13	13⅛
100	Carter (JW) (.60)	8	8	8
100	Casco Prod (1e)	10	10	10
500	Catalin Am (.10e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Cen&SW Ut	11/16	⅝	11/16
100	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8½	8½	8½
50	CenNYPow pf (5)	91½	90½	91½
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
200	Cessna Airc (1e)	10	9⅞	10
50	Chi Riv&Mch (⅛g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
725	Childs pf	20¼	18⅛	18½
16700	Cities Service	12⅝	11¾	12⅜
2700	Cit Svc pf	85	82	85
400	Cit Svc pf B	8	7⅞	8
10	Cit Svc pf BB	75	75	75
10	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	82	82	82
1400	Claude Neon Lts	½	[illegible]	½
100	Cleve El Illum	32½	32½	32½
500	Cleve Tract	13½	13⅜	13½
3800	Colon Develop	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1900	Colonial Airl	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
200	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	51⅝	50⅞	51
150	Colum G & E pf (5)	43¼	42½	42½
100	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Comm P Svc 1.60	21	19¾	21
500	Comm Wat Svc	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Compo ShMvtc .15g	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
900	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
40	Con G&E Bal pf C 4	110	110	110
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
400	Cont Roll & Stl (½g)	14⅞	14¼	14¼
1200	Copper Range (¾e)	7⅝	7½	7½
800	Corne G Mln	¼	¼	¼
1000	Corroon & Rey	1⅜	1¼	1¼
10	Cor & Rey pf (3k)	85	85	85
12400	CosdenPetro	2⅝	2¼	2½
1100	Cosden Petro pf	23	21¼	23
1900	CreolePet (½a)	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
500	CW Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
2900	Croft Brewing	⅝	½	⅝
100	Crowley Milner	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Crown C Pet	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1500	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3100	Cub Atl Sug (2½e)	15	14⅞	15
300	Darby Pet (¼g)	16⅞	16½	16⅝
400	Dayton Rub (½g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1300	DennisonMfgA (.30g)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
300	DetMichSt (.10g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1300	DivcoTwinTrk (¼e)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
300	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1300	Duro-Test (.05g)	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
800	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	10⅞	10¼	10⅝
300	East Gas & F	2⅛	2	2⅛
125	East G & F 6pf	33½	33¼	33½
25	East G&Eprpf (4½)	58	58	58
3400	East Sta Corp	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
900	East Sta pf A	24⅞	24½	24⅞
1475	East Sta pf B	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
260	East Sug As pf	37⅝	36½	37⅝
500	Easy Wash MB3 (⅛e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
21500	El Bond & Sh	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
1800	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	68½	68⅜	69
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	64½	64½	64½
250	El P&L 2 pf A	25	24	24
400	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
2200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	9	8⅝	8⅝
4000	Equity Corp	1⅝	1½	1½
200	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	32⅝	32	32
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4½	4⅜	4½
1800	Everharp Inc	17⅝	17	17½
400	Fairchild Av (1e)	10⅛	10	10
300	Fairchild En&Air	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
600	Falstaff Brew	9½	9⅜	9½
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	66	66	66
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	20¼	20¼	20¼
75	Ford M Can B (h1)	20	20	20
1600	Ford M Ltd (.107e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
50	Froedt G&M (.80)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	40	40	40
100	Fuller 4% pf (4)	60	59½	60
200	Gellman Mfg (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
400	Gen Alloys	1⅝	1½	1½
300	Gen Firepfg (1¼e)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
800	Gen Share	2	2	2
210	Gen Share pf (6d)	72½	72	72½
1100	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
400	Godchaux Sug B	8½	8½	8½
3000	Goldfield Con	5-32	[illegible]	5-32
600	Gray Mfg	7⅛	7	7⅛
50	Gt Atl&P nv (1¼g)	79½	79½	79½
75	Gt A&P 1stpf (7)	135¼	135¼	135¼
400	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	32½	32	32
700	Greenf T&D (1e)	8⅛	8	8
400	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2200	Gulf Oil (1)	47½	47	47
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4300	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
100	HarvardBrew (.05g)	2	2	2
600	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	5	4⅞	5
100	Hazeltine (1g)	30¼	30	30¼
300	Hearn D Strs	3⅛	3	3⅛
700	Mecla Min (¼g)	7	7⅛	7⅛
550	Helena Rub A (1)	11⅝	11	11⅝
100	Heyden Chem	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	21	21	21
100	Holl C Gold (1.65)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Humble Oil (⅜g)	75¼	75¼	75¼
200	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1400	Huyler's	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	Hygrade Fd (.10e)	6	6⅝	6⅝
600	Ill Iowa Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Ill IowaPwpf (1¼k)	37½	37	37½
700	Imp Oil Ltd (1½)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
50	Ind Svc 6% pf	26⅛	26	26⅛
50	Indus Finan pf	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
250	Ins Co N Am (2½)	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2800	Int Cig Mch (.30e)	13¾	13	13⅛
500	Int Hyd-El pf	7⅝	7½	7⅝
2900	Int Indust	5	4⅛	4⅝
1900	Int Petrol (h1)	16½	16⅜	16½
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
300	Int Prod (¾e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Int S Ras B	1	1	1
800	Int Util A	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
1000	Int Util B	1/16	1/16	1/16
50	Int Util pf	16½	16½	16½
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	41	41	41
200	Inters Pw Del pf	4	4	4
25	Iron Firem vhc (1.20)	18	18	18
300	Ital Superpow A	1/16	1/16	1/16
300	Jacobs (F. L.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
200	Jeannette Gls	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
20	Jer CP&L 6 pf (6)	85½	85½	85½
20	Jer CJ&L 7 pf (7)	94	94	94
25	Julian & Koken (⅛g	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1000	Kennedy's (.60g)	8	7⅞	8
1000	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	3⅛	3
1100	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	⅝	⅝	⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
300	Krueger Brew (.20g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	Lake Shoe M (h.80)	12⅛	11⅞	12
500	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Lane-Wells (½g)	10	10	10
100	Le Tourneau (1)	28¼	28¼	28¼
4800	Lehigh C&N (.85e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	9/16	⅝
100	Line Material (½e)	9½	9½	9½
200	Lit Bros	2	2	2
1100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
3000	Long Is Ltg	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
75	Long IsL pf	40	39¾	40
125	LongIsL pfB	34¾	34¾	34¾
2100	Loudon Pack	6⅛	6⅛	6½
1600	Louis L&E (.10g)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
700	Manati Sug war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
400	Marion St Shov	5¼	5⅛	5¼
600	Mass Util Asso	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	McCord Rad B	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
900	McWill Dredg (¼g)	12½	11½	12⅜
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Mich Bufper	¾	¾	¾
250	Mich Stl Tube	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1100	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	MicromatHone (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Mid.StP Avtc (.45g)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
1800	MidStPBtc	1½	1⅜	1½
1500	MidWestCorp (.35e)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
100	MidlStl neum (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼
200	Midvale (½g)	32¾	32½	32½
600	Mid-West Abr	2⅛	2	2⅛
500	Midwest Oil (¾)	8½	8½	8½
300	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10	MissRivP pf (6)	109	109	109
200	Molybdenum (⅛g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Mock J Voeh (¼g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
300	Monarch M T (¾g)	21¼	20¾	20¾
2800	Monogram Pict	3⅛	3	3
150	Montg Ward A (7)	166⅝	166⅝	166⅝
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Mount St Pow (1½)	18	17⅞	17⅞
20	Mount St T&T (7)	120¼	120¼	120¼
200	Musk PRing (¼g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
4400	Nat Bellas Hess	11/16	⅝	11/16
300	Nat City Lines (1a)	25½	25	x25½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	51	50¾	51
800	Nat Cont (1)	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
4900	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11¼	11¼
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	98½	98½	98½
300	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
100	Nat Trans (⅜g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	Nat Un Rad	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Navarro Oil (.20g)	20½	20½	20½
600	NepuneMetA (1e)	5	5	5
150	NEPA6%pf (2k)	45⅝	44⅞	45
10	New EngT&T (1½g)	106½	106½	106½
700	NewIdeaInc (.60)	18⅝	18	18⅛
500	N J Zinc (1½g)	63½	63	63
100	N Mex¾Amz Ld	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	NY Shipbldg (3e)	22¼	21½	21¾
22400	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3⅛	3¼
250	Niag Hud 1pf	69	69	69
80	Niag Hud 2pf	61	60¼	60¼
2500	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
10	Niag Sh M Apf (6)	97	97	97
2200	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	12⅞	12	12⅞
1500	Nipsing M (h.10e)	1	1	1
200	Noma Elec (⅛g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
13000	Nor Am L&P	1/16	[illegible]	1/16
50	Nor Am L&P pf	69	69	69
200	Nor Am Ray A (½g)	31⅝	31	31
200	Nor Am R B (½g)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
300	Nor Am Ut Sec	1	⅞	⅞
600	Nor Sta Pw A	7	7	7
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	22⅝	22	22
700	Ogden Corp	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
150	Ohio Brass B (.35g)	22⅛	22	22
20	Ohio Ed pf (6)	99	98⅝	98⅝
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19½	19⅝	19½
50	Omar Inc (½e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Pac Can (1)	12	12	12
400	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	33½	33⅛	33½
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107½	107½	107½
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	92	92	92
54600	Pantepec Oil Ven	6⅝	6	6⅝
300	Prkrsbrg R&R (⅛g)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
4100	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1900	Pa-Cent Airl	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
700	Pa Gas & El A	1	1	1
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	96½	96¼	96½
100	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
100	Perfect Crcle (1⅛g)	31	31	31
300	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6	6	6
125	Phila Ed Pow pf (5)	31¾	31¼	31¼
1700	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
600	Phoenix Sec	20⅛	19⅞	20
100	Pierce Gov (.30g)	11	11	11
400	Pioneer Gold	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
80	Pitts & Lake E (5½e)	56½	56⅛	56½
250	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	13	12⅝	12⅝
3500	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1	1
300	Potrero Sugar	1	[illegible]	1
400	Powdr & Alex (.15g)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
600	Premier Gld (h.06)	¾	¾	¾
800	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	66⅝	66	66
800	Pug Sd P & T (1¼e)	11¼	11¼	11¼
4200	RKO opt war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
125	Rwy & Lgt Sec	12¾	12¼	12¾
200	Rwy & Ut Inv A	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Raym Conc (1a)	17	17	17
100	Raytheon Mfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Reiter-Fost	1/16	1/16	1/16
2800	Republic Avia	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
3800	Richmond Rad	3⅛	2½	3⅛
100	Rome Cable (.60)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1000	Root Pet	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
400	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
800	Ryerson & Haynes	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
37200	St Regis Pap	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
25	St Regis Pap pf	129	129	129
900	Salt Dome Oil	6¾	6⅝	6¾
2600	Schulte (DA)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
75	Schulte (DA) pf	36⅝	36½	36⅝
70	Scran-SBW pf	47	45½	45½
100	Scullins Stl (2)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Sec Corp Gen	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4200	Segal Lock & H	11/16	11/16	11/16
200	Seiberling Rub (⅛g)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
14100	Selected Indus	1¼	1	1¼
1100	Selected Ind cv	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	68	68	68
100	Sentry S Con	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Shaw W&P (h.90)	16⅛	16	16
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	89¼	89¼	89¼
1000	Solar Airc (.20e)	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Solar Mfg (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3000	Sonotone (.10g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
100	Soss Mfg	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	So Coast	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
700	So Phosphate (.10g	5½	5¼	5½
400	Sou Pipe L (.30g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2900	Southl Royal (.40)	10⅛	10	10
400	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Stand Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand Cap&S (¼e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
400	Stand Dredg (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
8900	St Pow & Lt	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	9	9	9
200	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
3100	Starrett Corp vtc	1	⅞	1
500	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Sterl Brew (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	Stetson (JB)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Stroock&Co (2½e)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1400	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	18⅛	17½	18⅛
7500	Sunray Oil (.10g)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
3400	Taggart	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
2400	Technicolor	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
10	Texas P&L pf (7)	110	110	110
-00	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	5	5	5
100	Tilo Roof (.20e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tishman Realty	1¼	1¼	1¼
2100	Tob Prod Exp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Tob Sec Ltd (.015e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Tonopah Min (.05g)	11/16	11/16	11/16
1000	Trans-Lux	3⅛	3	3
200	Transwest Oil (.30e)	13⅞	13½	13⅞
900	Tubize Chat	9¼	9	9
50	Tubize Chat A (3g)	59	59	59
900	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Ulen Realty	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
10700	Unit Airc Pr (1a)	13¼	12	13¼
37300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
17800	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
26000	Unit Gas	3⅜	3	3⅜
400	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2300	Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Unit Lt & P pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
400	Unit Prof Sh	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
50	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
400	Unit Scuities	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	U S & Int Sec	1	1	1
75	US & I Sec pf (1k)	73	73	73
900	U S Foil B	5	4⅞	5
1100	U S Radiator	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	United Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
1900	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	61	61	61
100	Utility Equit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Valspar Corp	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2000	Venezuel Pet	7	6⅞	7
30	Virg Pub Svc pf	62½	61½	62
700	Walker Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Wentwth Mfg (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1400	West Va C & C (⅛e)	8⅛	8	8⅛
1300	West Air Lines	9⅛	9	9⅛
20	West Md 1 pf (7e)	87	87	87
50	West Tab&Sta (1⅛e)	17	17	17
100	Wichita R Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1400	Wright Harg (h.40)	3⅛	3	3⅛

Total Stock Sales Today (estimated) 700,000 shares. Year Ago, 50,317 shares.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅞	6⅞
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10½
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	38¾	41⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	84¾	..
American Wringer Co	5⅜	6⅜
†Amoskeag Company	26¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70¾	..
Appleton Company	34⅝	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅝
Arlington Mills	49⅝	52½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24½	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14⅝	16¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24⅞	26⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	106	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14⅛	15¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	69¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	90	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	38⅝	41⅝
Brown Co	1.55	1.85
Brown Co pf	28⅝	30⅝
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¼	6⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	41	44
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24¼	26
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25⅛	27⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23⅝	25⅝
Draper Corporation	69	72
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17¾	19¼
Eastern Corporation	6½	7⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅛	21
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅛	11½
Family Loan Society pf A	22⅝	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	39⅞	42⅝
Fruit of the Loom	22⅞	24¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅛	15½
General Machinery	24⅝	27
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	10⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	10⅞	12⅛
Graton & Knight Co	10⅞	12⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86⅝	90¾
Gration & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	84¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅛	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	13⅞	15
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅛	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical o	19⅞	21⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¼	34¼
Internatoinal Machine Tool	7⅛	8
Keith George E Co	26½	..
Kendall Company	9⅛	10⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅝	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	32	34
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅛	21⅞
Lincoln Stores 7	107	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	53½	56¼
Ludlow Mfg Associates	100½	104½
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59	62¼
Merck & Co	36½	38¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	39¾	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	6⅝
Nashawena Mills	52¾	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	18	20
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35⅞	37⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅛	28¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	9⅜	10⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	49¼	..
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	11⅝	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	36¼	39¼
Parker Appliance	13⅝	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	109	113½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	48⅞	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	43¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	27½	29½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	27⅝	29⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¼	..
Sanford Mills	31¼	34
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	26¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	55¼	58¼
Tampax Inc	4½	5¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	3	3½
United Elastic Corp	14⅝	15½
U S Envelope Company	54⅝	58½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	111	116
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	40¼	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	94	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26½	29
Warner & Swasey Co	11⅛	12½
Warren Bros Class B	30½	33
Warren Bros Class C	9⅞	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	42⅝	45⅝
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14⅛	15⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusettss.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	88¾	92¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	99¾	103¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	79¾	82¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	93½	96¾
General Water & & E $3 pf	36¾	39¼
Jamaica Water Supply	29	31½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102¾	106¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93¼	96¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99¼	102¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	99¾	103¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	10⅝	11⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	110¾	114¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	55¾	58¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	59¾	62¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113½	117½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	106¼	110
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	110¾	114¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	89¾	92¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	95	98
Public Service Ind	15⅛	16⅝
Public Service Ind 5 pf	99¼	102¼
PublicService Okla 5 pf	110¾	104¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	91¾	95¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	98¾	101¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	11½	12½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅝	17⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21¼	23¼
Texas Electric Serv 62of	99¾	103¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	96¾	100¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	29	..

	Bid	Asked
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	102½	107½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113	118
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	84⅛	..
Conn Light & Power	35⅛	38
*Eastern Utilities Asso	20⅞	22¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅛	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	20⅛	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	32¾	35½
Green Mountain Power pf	55¾	59⅝
Hartford Electric Light	48¼	51
Haverhill Electric	23⅝	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	11⅞	12⅞
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	33⅞	36½
Lynn Gas & Electric	68	71¾
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅝	15⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	33¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55⅝	58⅝
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13⅞	15⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	45¼	47¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	71¼	74¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	67⅝	71¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	17⅝	18⅞
N E Public Serv $6 pf	16⅝	17⅝
Newport Electric	17⅛	18⅝
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	31	33¼
Rockland Light & Power	6⅞	7⅞
Springfield Gas Light	15⅛	16½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	..
Western Mass Companies	27⅞	29⅞

*Ex-Dividend

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	350	360
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46⅝	48⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	80	84
Cent Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	92½	95½
Chase National (1.40)	34	35½
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	45¼	47¼
Commercial (8)	192	200
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	15⅝	16⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	43⅜	44⅝
Empire Trust (3)	60	63
First National (80)	1390	1420
Guaranty Trust (12)	291½	296½
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅝	14⅝
Kings County (80)	1270	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	28¼	31¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	42¾	44¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	55
National City (1)	32⅛	33⅞
New York Trust (3½)	78¼	81¼
Public (1½)	32¼	33¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	5	5¾
United States (60a)	1145	1185

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	....
First National (2)	46⅞	48⅞
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	....
National Rockland (2)	43	47½
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	....
Second National (4)	120	127
†State Street Trust (8)	240	....
United States Trust (.50)	....	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	14⅞	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	40⅝	42⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	95¾	99¾
First National Chicago (10)	321	329
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	134½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54¼	56¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¼	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	70½	73½
American Alliance (1)a	22⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Company	11	12⅛
American Equitable (1)	19¼	20¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14⅞	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (1g)	56¼	57¾
American Reserve	14⅛	15½
American Surety (2½)	54¼	56¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	87	90
Boston (16a)	587	607
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	22¼
City of New York (½g)	17¼	18¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	31⅛	33¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37⅞	39⅞
Federal (1.40)	40¼	42¼
Fire Assoc Philadelphia (2a)	64½	66½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	77½	80½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅛	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	27½	29
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17⅜	18⅞
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	43½
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅜	10⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅞	29⅞
Hanover (1.20)	26⅛	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	92½	95½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¼	46¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅜	30¼
Homestead	15⅝	17⅛
Insurance Co North America (2½)	76¾	78¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	10	10
Maryland Casualty	6⅛	6⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70	73
Merchants&Mfs New York (.40)	8	8
MerchantsFireAssoc (1½a)	46½	52
National Fire (2)	58	60
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅝	8⅝
National Union (3a)	171	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (.97½e)	25⅝	27⅛
New Brunswick (1½a)	30⅞	32⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47
New York Fire (.80)	15⅜	16⅝
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	4⅜	5⅜
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	43¾	45¾
Peerless Casualty Co	9⅞	11½
Phoenix (2a)	84¾	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¼	14¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅝	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	5⅜	6⅜
RepublicCoTexas (1.20)	22⅝	24⅛
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22⅞	24⅝
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	271	281
Seaboard Surety (½g)	48¾	50¾
Security (1.40)	39¾	41¾
Springfield (4½a)	123½	127⅛
Standard Accident	66¼	70
Travelers (16)	466	476
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	31⅞	33⅞
United States Fire (2)	51½	53½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73	79
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅛	33⅜

a—also extra or extras.
e—Paid last year.
g—declared o paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.17	3.46
Amerex Holding	21.625	23.125
American Business Shares	3.22	3.53
Axe Houghton Fund	13.14	14.13
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.73	103.89
Boston Fund	16.20	17.42
Broad Street Investing	25.80	27.89
Bullock Fund	14.39	15.78
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.05	29.09
Christiana Securities Co	2325.00	2425.00
Commodity Corp	3.42	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.42	20.88
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.72	12.59
Equitable Invest Corp	29.16	31.33
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.625	34.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.43	18.77
Fund Investors Inc	20.81	22.81
General Capital	31.19	33.54
General Investors Trust	4.93	5.32
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.42	20.88
Institutional Sec. Bank Group	.81	.89
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.10	1.21

†Keystone Custodian Funds:

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.03	S-1	....	36.04
B-2	....	27.89	S-2	....	14.04
B-3	....	19.49	S-3	....	10.99
B-4	....	10.30	S-4	....	4.98
K-1	....	16.86	K-2	....	19.51

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.00	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.33	21.86
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.94	10.69
Mutual Invest	10.85	11.86
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.39
New England Fund	12.13	13.07
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.625	18.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53
Putnam Fund	13.07	14.05
Quarterly Income Shares	6.00	6.50
Railway & Light Sec	12.125	13.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.64	4.00
Scudder Stevens & Clark	87.21	88.97
Spencer Trask Fund	14.16	15.05
State Street Invest	76.01	81.68
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.81
Wellington Fund	16.01	17.61

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.67	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.73	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.57	5.46
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.17	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.36	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	1.625	2.00
First Boston Corp	4.125	15.50

* Ex-dividen. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	114½	119½
Liberty Aircraft	11⅝	12½
N E Airlines	7⅛	8⅜
Piper Aircraft	5½	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7⅛

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	98	100½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1945	85¼	88
Indianapolis Wat	3½	1966	107½	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104¼
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	96⅛	98⅜
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	98⅜	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100	102
Oregon-Wash Wat	5	1957	97¼	99⅜
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98⅛	100½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	..	..
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	100¼	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	108¼

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am G & E 2¾s 50	103½	103⅛	103½
2	Am P & L 6s 2016	104	104	104
2	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Ark P&L 5s 56	108	108	108
28	As Elec 4½s 53	66½	65¾	66½
25	As G & E 5s 50	24	23¼	23¾
47	As G & E 5s 68	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞
21	As G & E 4½s 48	23¾	23⅛	23⅛
51	As G & E 4½s '49	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
3	As T&T 5½s 55 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
21	Baldw L 6s 50	125	124	125
5	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Can Nor P 5s 53	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
41	Cen St El 5½s 54	37¼	36⅞	37
7	Cen St El 5s 48	37	37	37
42	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	57½	56⅞	57½
9	Cities Ser 5s 69	90½	90	90½
15	Cities Ser 58	91	90½	91
78	Cities Ser 5s 50	91¼	90⅞	91
4	Cit SP&L 5½s 49	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
118	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	92	91⅝	92
43	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103	103	103
13	East G&P 4s 56 A	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
143	Elec P&L 5s 2030	97¼	96⅞	97
14	Fla P&L 5s 54	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3	Geo P&L 5s 78	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6	Gne Ald Coal 4s68	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
3	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1	Ill Pow&L 5s56C	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Ill Pow &L 5½s 57	101	101	101
14	Ill Pow&L 5½s54B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Ind Hyd El 5s 58	102½	102½	102½
2	Ind Svc 5s 50	84¼	84	84
2	Ind Svc 5s 63A	83½	83½	83½
19	Inters Pow 5s 52	51½	50⅞	51⅛
26	Inters Pow 5s 57	84½	83¾	84½
4	Jacksonv Gas 5s 42st	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
3	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108	108	108
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Metro Ed 4s 71	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Midand Val 5s 43	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
2	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	107	107	107
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
15	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
35	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝
3	N Eng G&E 5s 48	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
6	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1	Nor Con Ut5½s48A	82	82	82
27	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
1	OklaNatGas 3¾s 55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	90	90	90
3	Pow Cor Can 4½s 59B	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
3	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	82	82	82
3	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
18	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	So'wn P&L 6s 2022A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Spalding 5s 89	70½	70½	70½
27	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞
7	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	79	78⅝	79
8	Stand G&E 6s 51	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1	Stand G&E 6s 57	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
17	Stand G&E 6s 66	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
14	Stand P&L 6s 57	79⅛	78⅝	79
3	Starrett Corp 5s 50	30½	30½	30½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Cauca Val 7s 48	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
15	Lima Peru 6½s 58	18	17⅞	18
8	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
135	Russian 6½s 1919	5⅛	4⅝	5
303	Russ 5½s 1921	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝

Steps to Halt Corn Hoarding Taken by WFA

WASHINGTON (AP)—With feed supplies dwindling under the record wartime livestock production program, the War Food Administration has taken steps which it said were designed to prevent hoarding of corn by feeders, feed mixers and manufacturers. It placed limits on the amount of corn which may be purchased or delivered.

At the same time, the agency called Government loans to growers on about 55,000,000 bushels of corn grown in 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941. Borrowers will be required to redeem this grain by July 1 or deliver it to the Government as payment of their loans.

The Food Administration said that inasmuch as corn is selling at more than the loan value, borrowers could redeem the grain for livestock feed or for sale on the market at a financial advantage.

Officials said call of the corn loans should stimulate the marketing of corn during the next few weeks.

An order directs that purchases and deliveries of corn by manufacturers and feed mixers be limited to a 45-day supply and purchases by feeders to a 90-day supply, including present stocks on hand.

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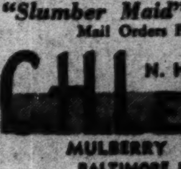

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Clyde Kluttz Replaces Ernie Lombardi as Boston Threat in Batting Race

Young Catcher Hitting Fine .409 Early Today

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Giants was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the absence of Ernie Lombardi, who now wears a New York Giant uniform, the Braves have a catcher in the National League's young batting race. Clyde Kluttz, the moon-faced receiver from North Carolina way, was clouting along at a fine .409 pace early this afternoon as the Braves faced their series final with the Giants at Allston.

By picking up one hit in two official tries in the first game of yesterday's double-header with Mel Ott's charges, Kluttz added nine points to his average and tightened his grip on third place among league regulars. The tally sheet this morning showed Ken O'Dea of the Cardinals at a sensational .500, Linus Frey of the Reds at .415 and the Brave at .409. It is interesting to note that O'Dea, too, is a catcher.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	10	3	.769
St. Louis	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Boston	5	5	.500
New York	5	8	.385
Chicago	4	8	.333
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

Results May 5

New York 5, Boston 1.
New York 7, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 18, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1 (14 in.).

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Cleveland	8	4	.667
Detroit	7	4	.636
Washington	8	6	.571
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	5	9	.357
Boston	4	8	.333
Chicago	3	8	.273

Results May 5

New York 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2 (11 ins.).
Detroit 5, St. Louis 1.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 1.

No Mistake

This spurt by Kluttz is no mistake. He is a good hitter. In 1942, his first in double-A minor league ball, he hit .336 for Sacramento in the Pacific Coast circuit. Last year, moving in and out of the lineup according to the mood or condition of Lombardi, Clyde hit a fair .267 in 72 games. Used frequently as a pinch hitter, but not often as the starting catcher more than two days in a row, his average stayed just over or just under the .300 level until late September, when it fell off to .267.

But promoted to the status of a regular this spring, the Salisbury, N. C., boy will show the league that he belongs among the leading batters. A line-drive hitter, no particular type of pitching seems to bother him. And although he lacks the power of Lombardi, Charley Workman and other distance clouters, his speed gets him his share of extra-base hits. His best power has been to the right of center field.

Good on Bases

As a matter of fact, Kluttz is a more valuable man to the Braves than was Lombardi, even though big Lom was paid in five figures and led the league in batting. Clyde is a fast, alert base runner. He never clogs the paths as did the lumbering Lombardi. Kluttz, too, is a good man with pitchers; and although he may not match Lom in this matter at the moment, the younger man is learning and developing rapidly. Not even the arrival of Hugh Poland from the Giants can disturb Kluttz's first-string berth at Braves Field.

The Braves see the last of the Giants today for a while, and nobody . . . from the press box to the bleachers . . . is sorry. You can get very tired of looking at the same faces, day after day, and Mel Ott is the only visiting manager to put his team on the Hub diamond this spring. The Phillies came here on opening week, but were kept indoors by the weather.

The arrival of the Brooklyn Dodgers on the morrow, therefore, is being cheered all along Commonwealth Avenue. The league leaders are rolling in high and will mean trouble for the club managed by George Kelly and Bob Coleman. But, at least, they will represent something new to look at and write about. The Dodgers yesterday ran up 23 hits and 18 runs against the Phillies.

Briefs . . . The Dodgers open here with a single tomorrow . . . The Braves dropped two yesterday to the Giants, 5-1 and 7-3 . . . Tony Cuccinello, usually "old reliable" in the field, kicked a sure double-play ball at third base to lose the nightcap . . . The touring Red Sox were beaten again by the Yankees, 4-3, on Anton Karl's balk in the ninth inning with the bases loaded . . . Today was the rubber game of the Braves-Giants spring series . . . They had split even in the first eight.

Charley Peterson, billiard star, has been busy since this country went to war. He has given exhibitions at 280 Army, Navy and Marine posts.

Wildcat Star Will Bid For Three Titles

A Richmond (Boo) Morcom of New Hampshire, a double or triple scorer in every I. C. 4-A. meet in which he has competed, will bid for three titles and defend two of them in the 6th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track championships at Triborough Stadium, Randalls Island, on May 15.

The barefoot leaper from Braintree, Mass., will compete in the pole vault, high jump, and broad jump. A great competitor, Morcom came through last year despite an injury suffered in the broad jump trials on the first day. As a result of the injury he failed to place in the broad jump, but he won the high jump the next day at 6ft. 4⅛in. and tied two others for first in the pole vault at 13ft.

Won Pole Vault

Last winter in the indoor meet at the Garden, the slim Wildcat star won the pole vault at 14ft., placed second to Army's Howard Yielding in the broad jump, and was third in the high jump. In the 1942 I. C. 4-A. meet Morcom won the pole vault with a record leap of 14ft 4¼in., won the high jump at 6ft. 4in., and placed second to the record-breaking Barney Ewell in the broad jump for a total of 14 points that set a scoring record in the indoor intercollegiates.

Morcom is fit for another triple effort. He won the pole vault at the Penn Relays at 13-6, and placed second in the high jump with 6ft. 5¼in., and jumped 23ft.—competing in all three events on one day.

Only Defender

Boo is one of four entries filed by New Hampshire for the title games. He is the only defending champion entered in the meet.

Other entries received by Asa Bushnell are Holy Cross with 3, Maine with 3, Georgetown with 1, and Rutgers with 7—boosting the entry to 26 colleges.

"I think the entry will go over 35 colleges," said Bushnell, "a very satisfactory entry, one of the best we have ever had for the I. C. 4-A. games."

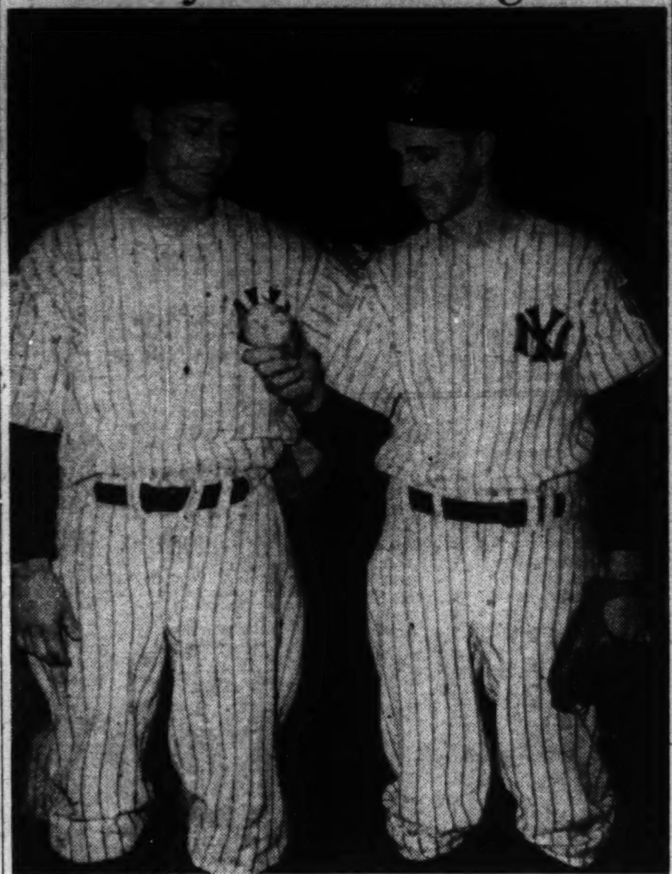
Baltimore Club Gets Mackiewicz

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Felix Mackiewicz, former Purdue University player, has been optioned to the Baltimore International League club by the Athletics. Manager Connie Mack said he is subject to 24-hour recall.

Mackiewicz played with Wilmington, Del., in the Class B Interstate League last year.

Mack also said he had changed his mind about signing the veteran Cy Blanton, former Pittsburgh star hurler. Blanton failed to report at the A's Wilmington spring training camp.

Ready for Action Again



Associated Press

Waiting for Suspension to Lift

Frankie Crosetti, right, is shown here getting the feel of the ball again under the watchful eye of Joe Gordon, New York Yankees' second baseman. Crosetti, suspended for a month this season by Judge Landis for having pushed an umpire in last fall's World Series, will be eligible to play May 21, although where he will be placed by Manager Joe McCarthy is a question. Rookie George Stirnweiss is going great at short, Frankie's normal spot, and Crosetti may find himself reduced to the role of utility infielder.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'The New York Yankees'

"The New York Yankees," lived and written by Frank (New York Sun) Graham, is another best seller for your sports library. Like his "Lou Gehrig, a Quiet Hero," this history of the most powerful and most successful organization in professional baseball is a tale which any major or minor league fan will find interesting and entertaining.

Put together in breezy Graham style, it has its laughs and its tears, but most of all it is the authentic story of the rise of the Yankee empire, told by a man who, you might say, grew up with it.

Beginning with the founding of a New York franchise in the American League back in 1903, the story brings you up through the Farrell-Dever regime, into the Ruppert-Huston partnership and on to the present day. Graham takes his readers into the clubhouse, the dugout, the training camp and the Yankee front office. He takes you into the private lives of such heroes as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Waite Hoyt, Tony Larzeri, Herb Pennock and others.

Huggins Career

The author introduces you to Miller Huggins and Joe McCarthy, the two leading managerial figures in the rise of the Yankees. Traced is the turbulent career of Huggins at Yankee Stadium, of how he often struggled, almost alone, in the background while other men took the bows and the cheers. Many incidents built around Yankee stars of the past are seen in print for the first time.

Graham naturally spends considerable time with Babe Ruth, whose home-run clouting was a major factor in the early momentum of the developing New York machine.

"It has been said, sometimes in ignorance, somtimes in malice, that the Babe's visits to the bedsides of children in hospitals and private homes were arranged for the publicity they afforded him," the author writes. "No one who knew the Babe or traveled with him could say such a thing nor, hearing it said, fail to resent it.

"It was natural that, in some cases, pictures should be taken and stories written of such visits. They were news, after all. They really were news because the Babe was always on the level. But after a while, hurt by the charge that they were but publicity dodges, he exacted promises from his friends among the newspapermen not to mention them, and these promises always were kept."

Ruth, in later years, had talked with Frank Frisch about hitting. Said the Babe: "'I could have hit .600 every year if I'd wanted to. The way they used to play for me, with the infielders back on the edge of the grass and the outfielders out by the fences and everybody swung around to the right, I could have rolled a bunt anywhere in the field or popped the ball into short left field and walked to first base.'

"'Why didn't you?' Frisch asked.

"'Because,' the Babe said, 'the people paid to see me hit home runs.'"

Speaking of the Yankee collapse last fall in the World Series with the Cardinals, Graham writes: "'Somehow,' Bill Dickey said, 'I can't seem to get it through my head that we are going out there to play the series. It seems just like only other trip to St. Louis.'

"'But you really are going to play a World Series, you know,' a baseball writer said.

"Bill grinned. 'Yes,' he said. 'I know. I see fellows like Grant Rice and other writers on the train that are with us only during a World Series, so I know something is up.'" The author could see behind this the general attitude of the Yankee club and the reason why it fell apart so completely in front of the flying Cardinals.

Near the end Graham writes: "The time of the Yankees' greatness dates from the day on which Ed Barrow first walked into Ruppert's office and agreed to become the general manager of the club. Barrow has made mistakes, of course. But in the main his decisions not only have been sound but have guided the officials of other clubs on their way."

Tigers Have Big Surprise In Overmire

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—The old saw about big things coming in little packages is a gilt-edged truism for the Detroit Tigers.

The Tigers happen to own the shortest pitcher on the mapor league scene—five-foot, seven-inch Frank (Stub) Overmire, a rookie southpaw who has made two American League starts and has two easy victories. Yesterday he dished up a four-hitter to beat the Brownies at St. Louis, 5 to 1.

Aside from proportions, Overmire is really a surprise package. The Tigers plucked him out of their backyard orchard for a mere $400 at about the same time they and most other clubs were knocking each other down to get to Dick Wakefield, another Detroit rookie who received a fabulous $52,000 for his contract.

While Wakefield was batting Michigan to a Western Conference title in 1941, Overmire was doing all sorts of pitching stunts for relatively obscure Western Michigan College at Kalamazoo, Mich., a big-league school when it comes to baseball, however. The scouts didn't give the little man a tumble.

A. J. (Wish) Egan, veteran Tiger ivory hunter, had tabulated Overmire's 21 college victories, including a no-hitter against only five defeats, and after Wakefield was signed he hustled out to see Overmire. The Tigers agreed to clean up some unpaid college bills of approximately $400, and a few hours later Overmire was en route to Muskegon of the Michigan State League. He won 12 and lost four there.

Last season under Steve O'Neill, new Tiger manager, Overmire jumped to Beaumont of the Texas League where he won 14 and lost 11. After 15 scoreless innings in exhibition games for Detroit this spring, Overmire made his big-show debut 10 days ago with a five-hit 4-to-1 victory over Cleveland.

What's he got? essentially he's a left-hander with control, a reasonably rare species. In 33 innings with Detroit, in camp and for keeps, he has passed four batters.

Maybe the balata ball is his best friend, but the Tigers are convinced Overmire will win with the rabbit ball, too.

Rams, Wildcats Are Favored For N. E. Track Title

Rhode Island State and New Hampshire will be two outstanding favorites for the championship in the 56th Annual New England Intercollegiate A. A. A. track competition Saturday at Boston College. The Rams have a well balanced team and the Wildcats are headed by "Boo" Morcom of Braintree, a potential triple threat. Delmo Alberghini, Northeastern hurler, and Roy Phillips, Tufts two-miler, are possible winners of their events.

Holy Cross won the New England Intercollegiate championships when they were last held in 1940. The meet has been won 16 times by Dartmouth College, which hasn't been a competitor since 1916. M. I. T. has won the championship eight times, the last time in 1926; Amherst won the championship eight times, but hasn't gained the title since 1905; Boston College has gained laurels five times; University of Maine four times; Rhode Island State three times; and New Hampshire and Northeastern once each.

College Dinghy Racers Sail For Morss Cup on Week End

The college dinghy racing year reaches its high point on the Charles River Basin this week end, with Harvard and M. I. T. favored in the seventh annual National dinghy championships of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association for the Henry Adams Morss Memorial Trophy.

Inasmuch as Yale is unable to enter because of examinations, Coast Guard, if its ace and commodore-elect, Charles Daniel, can pull the same superb performance as Lennie Romagna did a year ago in almost single handedly winning the title for Brown, is the only other team rated a chance. It is anticipated the field will include Boston University, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Haverford, New Hampshire, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stevens, Tufts, and Williams in addition to the trio already named.

Unfortunately, Holy Cross, which sprang a surprise on the Thames last week end in "stealing" the Coast Guard Bowl, is only an associate member of I. C. Y. R. A. and hence ineligible for the Morss Trophy national championship.

May Be Dual Meet

Harvard and M. I. T. appear to be the class of the 1943 championships, and it may well be that the Crimson and Engineers will turn their quest of the title held by Brown into a sort of dual meet. What edge exists—and these two outfits have been at it hot and heavy for a full year with little to choose between them—belongs to the Crimson on the basis of its performances since last May 17. On that date Harvard began collecting dinghy trophies and its triumphs have included the Boston Dinghy Club Cup, Brown Summer Invitation, Danmark Trophy, Oberg Trophy (twice), Schell Trophy, Northeastern Team-Race Regatta, and Coast Guard's Quadrangular Meet. M. I. T. has taken almost as many major victories with triumphs in the Fowle Trophy, Coast Guard Pentagonal Meet, Jack Wood Trophy, Sharpe Trophy, and a half-interest with Harvard in last fall's Greater Boston championships. In three meets this spring, Tech has trailed Harvard each time, but the margins have been exceedingly small.

Harvard will be back at full strength again this week with the I. C. Y. R. A.'s President and No. 1 skipper, Dave Noyes, ready to lead the Crimson. If Noyes is in top form, Harvard will be hard to beat. Yet much may depend on Noyes' choice of a running-mate, who will be either Johnny Burton or George O'Day.

Like Harvard, Tech will be back at full strength on Saturday and Sunday with Sam Parkinson again at a tiller. As with the Crimson, however, Tech's fate may depend on the choice of the right running-mate for Parkinson. Tech will use either Harold Boericke or Ralph Evans.

Cadets Could Win

On paper it looks all Harvard or Tech, but if they become too involved in their own duel, a dark horse might slip in as Brown did a year ago. That took superb sailing by Romagna—three times high point scorer in the Morss—but as Brown has no Romagna this year, the Bears are given small chance of repeating. Coast Guard is the one team outside Harvard and Tech possessing a helmsman of the caliber to duplicate Romanga's feat. Skipper Daniel, Cape Cod product from Wianno, could turn the trick for he has often been a high-point man in major events this year.

Of the other entries, Penn surprised by pressing Navy for the America Trophy in the Middle Atlantic championships, and Commodore Jim Fox and his Red and Blue crews might be near the top; Cornell, which showed well in the Owen Trophy, will have its best Skipper, Bill Rothfuss, on deck; the presence of Mike Griggs, the boat of the Williams' skippers, should make the Purple stronger than heretofore this spring; and Northeastern has a steady pair of helmsmen in Johnny Henshaw and Jack Paradis to keep the Huskies well up.

Haegg Will Run For War Agency If He Competes

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—There will be plenty of places for Gunder Haegg to run if and when the Swedish record holder arrives in this country, but all meets in which he participates will be for the benefit of the U. S. Air Forces' Aid Society.

"In addition to the Nationals at Randall's Island (New York City) June 19-20, we have received favorable replies from San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and New Orleans concerning the holding of special meets," said Dan Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the AAU.

"We already have agreed that the Air Forces' Aid Society should receive all benefits from meets in which Haegg competes and have no intention of changing our plans," said Ferris. "Swedish sportsmen have told me they believed Haegg either was poorly advised or misquoted in his statement that he is averse to running for war agencies. He has not been told officially that the National championships and other meets planned for him are for the benefit of the Air Forces' Aid Society, but I believe he knows about it."

Ferris said the AAU meet was being planned so that Haegg could run on both days—meeting Gil Dodds and others in the 1,500 meters on Saturday and Greg Rice in the 5,000 meters on Sunday.

"But we'll probably not hear a word from him until he arrives in this country," Ferris added.

Lou Novikoff Is Under Suspension By Chicago Cubs

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 6 (AP)—Lou Novikoff, one of the two .300 hitters the Chicago Cubs had last year, said yesterday he had received notice from the Cubs' General Manager, James Gallagher, that he was being suspended for failure to report.

"Gallagher sent along a carbon copy of the suspension notice that he mailed to President Ford Frick of the National League," Novikoff said. "This is the first development of any kind in my case that I know of since I returned my contract March 18. The Cubs haven't offered anything more than the $500 increase over my 1942 salary of $5,500."

Novikoff said he wished the Cubs would sell or trade him to some other club if they felt they didn't need him.

The Russian outfielder said he wanted to play major league baseball and might be amenable to a salary compromise "but that offer of $6,000 is an insult." He said he could make more than that on his war job, coupled with the money he earns on week ends playing semipro ball. He has been holding out for $10,000.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Ford Frick casts a negative vote in the campaign to give Capt. Eddie Grant, baseball's World War One hero, a place in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown. . . . He just wasn't a good enough ball player, says the National League Prexy. . . . When the Phillies persuaded the Reds to take back Gar Del Savio, the semi-pro shortstop, Bill Dooly, Philadelphia baseball scribe, explained: "They just returned him marked 'Opened By Mistake.'"

When the Fort Sheridan, Ill., nine played the Benda Coal team of Berwyn, Ill., recently, not one of the six outfielders on the two teams registered a putout. . . . The soldiers made only four hits, two of them scratched through the infield, but when they reported for practice the next day there was only one bat on hand and nobody used it except to knock 'em out for fielding practice.

Lieut. Roy Riegels, former California grid captain, has moved up from special service officer at McClellan Field, Calif., to handle the same job for the entire area, including 14 sub-stations . . . Three former members of the Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball team, Jim Gleeson, Walt Masterson, and Ray Volpi, and Charles Medler, who didn't make the Station team although he once pitched for Buffalo, have been transferred to a Pacific naval base, where they hope to organize a few ball clubs . . . Since they got their new orange and cream uniforms, the 15th Signal Training Regiment baseballers at Fort Monmouth, N. J., have been tabbed "The Dudes of Monmouth" . . . Commander Tom Hamilton, who organized the Navy Pre-Flight athletic program, has had his request for a transfer to active duty granted after 19 months.

Joe Burnett, former Penn end now at the Air Force Intelligence School at Harrisburg, Pa., tells this one . . . He was an assistant coach at Camp Daniel, Ga., last fall when a husky 250-pound farm boy turned out for practice . . . Joe asked if he had any college, pro or high school experience, and the boy replied: "No, only semi-prairie ball."

Tofil Instructor

AMES, Iowa—Chief Specialist Joseph J. Tofil, former Indiana University football and basketball star, has reported to the Iowa State College Naval Training School for duty as a physical instructor.

Tofil, who played end for the Brooklyn Dodgers professional football team last year, gained his Navy physical training at Norfolk, Va., and has been stationed at the Detroit Naval Armory.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Alex Carrasquel, Senators—Pitched four-hit ball to beat Athletics for third time this season.

Frank Overmire, Tigers — Stopped Browns with four-hit hurling.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—Pitched 14-inning victory over Cardinals and drove in one run himself with a double.

Paul Waner and Augie Galan, Dodgers—Each made four hits in leading 23-hit offensive against Phillies

Ace Adams and Johnny Rucker, Giants—Former pitched three hitless innings in relief to save victory over Braves in first game and latter doubled with bases loaded for three runs to high light six-run rally that won second game.

Charley Keller, Yankees—Hit second homer of season and scored three of New York's four runs against Red Sox.

Oris Hockett, Indians, and Dick Culler, White Sox—Former had perfect turn at bat with three hits in first game of double-header and latter singled two runs across in 11th inning to decide second game.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Pitched five-hit ball and batted in two runs with a single to beat Pirates.

Dodgers Selected

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. (AP) — The Brooklyn Dodgers will play an American League team to be selected in the annual Cooperstown major league baseball game at Doubleday Field, July 19.

Although President Will Harridge of the American League has not announced the team to represent the junior circuit, the Chicago White Sox are considered as the Dodgers' probable opponents.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Twenty or More Times at Bat

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
O'Dea,	Cardinals	7	22	2	11	.500
Stephens,	Browns	10	36	5	15	.417
Frey,	Reds	13	53	9	22	.415
Klutz,	Braves	7	22	3	9	.409
Radcliff,	Tigers	7	23	0	9	.391
Partee,	Red Sox	6	23	5	9	.391

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
Vaughan, Dodgers	12	Spence, Senators	14
Di Maggio, Pirates	10	Johnson, Senators	11
Walker, Dodgers	9	Stephens, Browns	11

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Litwhiler, Phillies	3	Keller, Yankees	2
Naylor, Phillies	2	Gordon, Yankees	1
Gordon, Giants	2	Laabs, Browns	1
Maynard, Giants	2	McQuinn, Browns	1
Camilli, Dodgers	2	Mack, Indians	1

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 5

Muhlenberg 13, Bucknell 5.
Camp Grant 12, Chicago 1.
Princeton 10, Yale 1.
Drew 15, Upsala 5.
Virginia Tech 9, Virginia 7.
Fordham 3, N. Y. U. 1.
City College (N. Y.) 6, Brooklyn College 1.
Hampden-Sydney 13, William and Mary 2.
Fort Devens 2, Amherst 0.
Lehigh 7, Lafayette 2.
Rhode Island State 10, Worcester Tech 5.
Duke 10, North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight 1.
North Carolina 8, North Carolina State 3.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 9, Toledo 4.
Columbus 7, Louisville 4.
Kansas City 10, St. Paul 4.

International League

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 6, San Diego 1.
Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles at Portland, postponed.
San Francisco at Seattle, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8, Nashville 0.
Birmingham 3, New Orleans 0.
Little Rock 10, Memphis 1.
Others not scheduled.

Eastern League

Elmira 5, Binghamton 4.
Utica 5, Albany 3.
Springfield 8, Hartford 2.
Wilkes Barre 2, Scranton 0.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ryan	2	1	2	1	3	1.000
Kluttz	22	3	9	0	4	.409
Workman	40	5	14	1	5	.350
Burns	33	3	11	1	3	.333
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	39	6	12	0	2	.308
Creeden	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Ross	41	7	10	1	5	.244
Joost	38	4	9	0	3	.237
Wietelmann	33	5	7	0	3	.212
Masi	11	3	2	0	0	.182
Holmes	39	3	6	0	2	.154
Poland	14	2	1	0	2	.071
Cuccinello	9	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	6	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	1	1	1	0	0	1.000
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	23	5	9	0	3	.391
Fox	23	4	7	0	3	.304
McBride	32	4	9	0	3	.281
Doerr	50	3	14	0	3	.280
Simmons	31	3	8	0	7	.258
Peacock	22	0	5	0	1	.227
Miles	15	2	3	0	3	.200
Lupien	42	0	8	0	3	.190
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Garrison	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Tabor	37	2	6	0	3	.162
Lake	25	2	3	0	1	.120
Lazor	19	2	2	0	1	.105

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—O'Dea, St. Louis, .500; Frey, Cincinnati, .415.
Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 11; Herman, Brooklyn, 10.
Runs Batted In—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 12; Di Maggio, Pittsburgh, 10.
Hits—Frey, Cincinnati, 22; Vaughan, Brooklyn, 20.
Doubles—Herman, Brooklyn, 6; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 5.
Triples—Russell, Pittsburgh, and McCarthy, Boston, 3.
Home Runs—Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 3; Naylor, Philadelphia, Gordon and Maynard, New York, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 2.
Stolen Bases—Eight tied with 2.
Pitching—Sewell, Pittsburgh, 3-0; six tied with 2-0.

American League

Batting—Stephens, St. Louis, .417; Radcliff, Detroit, and Partee, Boston, .391.
Runs—Clary, Washington, 13; Keller, New York, 10.
Runs Batted In—Spence, Washington, 14; Johnson, Washington, and Stephens, St. Louis, 11.
Runs—Clary, Washington, 13; Keller, Philadelphia, 18.
Doubles—Clary, Washington, 8; Doerr, Boston, 5.
Triples—White, Philadelphia, and Keller, New York, 2.
Home Runs—Keller, New York, 2; Gordon, New York, Laabs, and McQuinn, St. Louis, and Mack, Cleveland, 1.
Stolen Bases—Vernon, Washington, and Tucker, Chicago, 3.
Pitching—Bagby, Cleveland, Trucks, Detroit, Carrasquel, Washington, and Murphy, New York, 3-0.

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PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKES-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-8056.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Ken. 7785
MOUSTAPHA AVIDOR, 120 Newbury St., Boston

RUGS Orientals Hand-Washed, Repaired, Mothproofed, Stored
WARREN S. BAZIRGAN GALLERIES
212-240a Newbury St., Boston Com. 1885

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director. Careers for Women. 342 Madison. MU. 2-0353. N. Y. C.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRER'S, 31 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N Y C PLaza 3-1351

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

NOW IN FULL SWING
Meigs'
Summer Dress Shop
Dresses from
$4.95 to $19.95
MEIGS & CO.
CORNER MAIN AND WALL

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIEFELD BROS.
864 Broad Street Diel 5-5178

SALE OF DRESSES
$13.00
Saturday at
READ'S

Cotton Dresses at $5.98
Charming Seersuckers, Ginghams, Chambrays and Prints in One and Two-Piecers. Styles for all ages, all tastes. Second Floor.
HOWLAND'S

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in
Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7022
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE
To Buy Your Furs Now

We have beautiful advanced models in anticipation of the shortage of skilled labor that is inevitable. This may be your last chance to purchase first quality furs at present prices for the duration—
THOMPSON'S
985 MAIN

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2167, Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chrome Plated
ELECTRIC BROILER
$8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave., Tel. 695

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in GREENWICH CONN.
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

DRY CLEANERS
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
81-83 Laurel St.
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street ★

If you are going to need LUGGAGE, we suggest you look at our assortment. We have supply now and hope to be able to complete your line.
J. C. HOWARD CO.
209 TRUMBULL STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

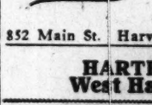
The Man Who Knows
wears
HARRY ISRAEL
GOOD CLOTHES
18½ Pratt Street

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Gilbarco Oil Burners
ESTABLISHED 1873
127 State Street Phone 1199

MIDDLETOWN

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

The Forest City Laundry



has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
242-256 William St.
'Phone 456

LERNER'S FURS
Repairing—Remodeling—
Cold Storage
ASK ABOUT OUR LAY-AWAY PLAN
181 Main St. (Middlesex Bldg.) Tel. 403

G. U. REED
Radio Electrical Sales and Service
LARGE STOCK OF CLASSICAL RECORDS
348 Williams Street

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

PELTON'S
Delicious Candies—Salted Nuts
Magazines—Newspapers—Stationery
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
103 Main St. 186 East Main St.

Relax
IN AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM
after your garden work
The best in furniture at
CAULKINS AND POST, Inc.

NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service—Diamonds Set
UP ONE FLIGHT—299 MAIN STREET

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn
At $5.98 to $19.98, Smart Dresses, Prints and Plain Materials arriving almost daily. New Costume Jewelry and Knitting and Shopping Bags
At $1.35, Yardley's Lavender Dusting Powder.
Special for May and June—
At $1.50, Two Jars of Yardley's Creams Reg. Price $2.00
127 MAIN STREET NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1000 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery — Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 5-6824

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Mother's Day
You will find a large assortment of appropriate Cards and a choice selection of lovely Gifts at
DONNELLY'S
81 Washington Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
101 WALL STREET NORWALK
Rayon Crepe and Satin Slips, $1.95 to $3.95
Gowns, $3.95 to $5.95
Panties, 45c to 98c
J. I. MALLETTE
82 Washington St., So. Norwalk

FOR MOTHER'S DAY
— JEWELRY —
A gift of jewelry is lovely and lasting, but need not be expensive. A great many pieces in silver and gold are decidedly "popular priced" items.
FRANK LAUDER
JEWELER
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERS
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
[illegible]

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Look Pretty in Cotton
KAY DUNHILL and CAROL KING Dresses
$6.50 to $12.95
Sizes 12 to 42 and 9 to 15
JACOBY'S
10-12 North Main St., South Norwalk

Remember Mother with a pair of
ENNA JETTICKS
Only $5.00 to $6.50
AAAA to EEE
She will appreciate them
ARNOLD'S
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
905 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

RIDING—GOLF—TENNIS
FISHING TACKLE
LADIES' SPORTSWEAR
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT
Bob Sports Sporting Goods
Tel. 3-9036

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Road, Noroton, Conn. Phones: Stamford 4-1532, Darien 5-2116

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 4-3405. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Homefurnishing Department is a good place to trade.
We are showing the latest in Curtains, Draperies, Pillows, Slip Covers, Shower Curtains, Chair Cushions and 101 other items for decorating every room in the house.

Gifts for Mother on Mother's Day, May 9th
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
59 BANK STREET

See these new Spring Rayon Broadcloth Dresses in our Main Floor Dress Department.
Sizes 14 to 44—$3.46 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

WOMEN AT WORK!
Clothes for home front activities at
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Garden for Victory
And it's more fun in the right clothes from
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
"21 Years of Public Service"
FURNITURE, HOME-FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES and REPAIRS
605 W. NORTH AVENUE
LAfayette 0011

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Hackworth Bldg.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 6138

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD
AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. Howard St. VErnon 5891

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

During These Days of Quick Shopping
Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

We Specialize in
SELF-SETTING PERMANENT WAVES
by
FRED GROTHE
HAIR STYLIST
106 State Street Tel. 4-6881

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
We Are Now at Our NEW LOCATION
54 STATE STREET

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

AUBURN

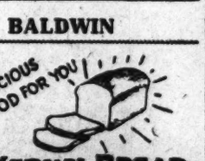
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Mother's Day
Send Flowers or a Beautiful Plant from
PRESTON'S
Flowers
38 Genesee St.

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN



IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

Mother's Day Greeting Cards
Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 8302, 9402
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick, light Breakfast reasonable
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-9621 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's Ten to One You Will Find What You Want at
THE FAIR STORE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 72349

V . . . — SPA
80 MAIN STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey
Good Food — Popular Prices

Blooming Roses
Rose Bushes — two-year-old, hardy, northern field-grown stock. Monthly varieties will bloom this year; annuals next year. Your choice of the most popular varieties—at 69c each, 12 for $8.00. Make early selections.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3622

GRAMATAN
MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

FLOWERS
Mother's Day—Sunday, May 9
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Permanent" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Sales Eire's Apts., 1208 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
Plus Tax
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muschow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3094-3095 Residence: HU. 6196

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Lanzier
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4000

Balls—Clubs—Bags
Jerry Diefenderfer's
GOLF SHOP
Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, N. Y.
Anything in Golf Equipment—Lessons by Appointment. Phone Lancaster 991. Write for prices on Equipment.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
TEL. CEDARHURST 6040
Careful Modern Efficient
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8046. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 9-2120

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding, Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-0492

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and New Austin St. at Ascan Re. 9-0981-2

LESLIE'S
Smart Spring
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

MOTHER'S DAY
DELICIOUS DINNER—12-9 P. M.
LUCY FRANCES HUSTON RESTAURANT
(Formerly "The Penguin," New York)
Our own Pies, Cakes, and Bread for sale
Closed Mondays
110-20 Queens Blvd. Tel. Re. 9-0035
Two blocks east of Midway Theatre

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7865. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5560

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
20 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2438

SPITZLER'S
TEL. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. MERRICK ROAD
Corsets, Lingerie, Dresses, Uniforms

GLOVERSVILLE

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET
FUEL OIL RANGE OIL KEROSENE

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street
Fulton County's Largest Dept. Store
Quality Branded Lines at Reasonable Prices
Parking Lot in Rear of Store FREE to Customers

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
Mother's Day Candy
PAGE & SHAW
GOBELIN, WHITMAN and LOUIS SHERRY CHOCOLATES
FANCY GLACED FRUIT
BOSTON CANDY STORE

GREAT NECK

Gifts for Mother's Day
GILLIAR
Fine Assortment of PERFUMES and COSMETICS
DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES
ICE CREAM
We appreciate your kind patronage and are so glad to serve you.
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience.
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
No Priorities or Repairs or Maintenance.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3286
Flushing 9-1646 Imperial 307

M-B Beauty Salon
SPECIALIZING IN
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
Finger and Marcel Waving
Great Neck 251 3 Third Street

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
240 FULTON AVENUE Phone HEmpstead 3846

Carol Green's
Mother's Day Gifts
MAY 9
Handbags, Gloves, Jewelry, Lingerie, Hosiery, Blouses
265 Fulton Avenue Hempstead
20 S. Main Street Freeport

Georges
fine furniture
Finest Furniture in America Still Available
230 Fulton Ave. Phone: Hempstead 2134

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
230 FULTON AVENUE
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Up
on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

New Dresses and Millinery for Mother's Day
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Mother's Day Gifts
For the grandest person in the world . . . your mother . . . select a gift from Rothschild's. No matter what you pay for it, it's a token of your love and affection.
ROTHSCHILD'S

ATWATER'S
"everything to eat"
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Flowers and Plants for Mother's Day May 9
BOOL'S FLOWERDALE
215 E. State Street Dial 2788

NOW READY!
New 1943 Designs and Colors
WALLPAPER
BETTER PAINT WALLPAPER SERVICE
216 N. Aurora St. Dial 2150

Give Mother a Gift of a PERMANENT
For Her Day, Sunday, May 9
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Paton Studio
Frocks of Unusual Distinction
Bet. 79th and 80th St. on 37 Ave. HA 9-8830

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Bill John Stathas
FUR STORAGE
Repairing — Restyling
37-41 32nd St. NE 9-3525

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
D. GELLO, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 30-18 37th Avenue

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
91-02 182nd Street Hollis 8-2900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

FREDERICK'S APPAREL
Dresses, Coats, Suits of the better type
Small and Large Sizes
89-59A 165TH STREET
REpublic 9-1530

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
WOMEN'S DRESSES FOR EASTER
All Sizes
Women's Crepe Coats
Embroidered Navy and Black
$8.95 and $10.98
All Sizes

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight Cabot's Products
33 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

THE POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
206 Merrick Road LYN. 1525
For Better Cleaning Call Lynbrook 1414
20% discount for cash and carry
Merrick Rd. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
847 Merrick Road, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

George F. Bechstein
INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
1 EAST FAIRVIEW AVENUE
PHONE VALLEY STREAM 3417

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-0210 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-2634 27 So. 6th Avenue

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRUEN WITTNAUER & LONGINES WATCHES
FOR GRADUATION OR FOR MEN IN THE SERVICE
D. W. SIMPSON
(Oldest established Jeweler on Main St.)
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2379

NEW ROCHELLE HOUSE OF MUSIC
"WHERE YOU PAY LESS"
No Better Selection Anywhere
Sheet Music—Records—Instruments
All Musical Accessories
Expert Piano Repairs *Low Prices*
587 Main St. (Near Loew's) N. R. 2-4317
Open Mon., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Girls and Boys
HEADQUARTERS FOR REG'N. CAMP TOGS
Cor. Main and Church Sts.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
480 MAIN STREET

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

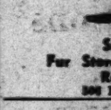
CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)



Small Furs
For Storage and Repairs
Remodeling
500 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-0630 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET GLENMORE 8-5672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUck. 2-7876
Mother's Day, Sunday, May 9
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.
We receive daily shipments of the choicest and freshest cut flowers obtainable.
THIS IS OUR ONLY STORE IN BROOKLYN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere in the U. S.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ROSEDALE FLORIST

Remember Mother's Day Sunday, May 9 with Fresh Flowers and Potted Plants from our conveniently located shop.
821 Ocean, Cor. Church Ave.
Tel. BUck. 2-6800—2-7010

BUNNY SHERMAN MILLINERY
Custom-Made and Ready-to-Wear
7712 Fifth Avenue Shore Rd. 8-7252
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tel. WINDSOR 8-3446

Charle's
Salon de Beauté
Permanents as you like them
Soft Water Used Exclusively
332 East Third St.—Near Church Ave.

Borough of Manhattan
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
845 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
CIrcle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Whiteglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	E	A	V	E	S
R	▨	E	L	I	▨	E
A	W	L	▨	A	N	T
Y	E	▨	E	▨	E	H
▨	S	T	R	A	W	▨
S	T	R	A	U	S	S
A	▨	E	▨	G	▨	O
M	A	N	T	E	L	L
▨	S	T	O	R	Y	▨
P	I	▨	P	▨	R	A
L	A	G	▨	P	E	N
A	▨	U	S	E	▨	T
Y	A	N	G	T	Z	E

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 886 Ronkonkoma 140
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2888

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-2389 311 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
Handbags Handkerchiefs
Gotham Hose Umbrellas
Mary Dunhill Perfumes, etc.
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

PROTECT YOUR HOUSE with Kauri Self-Cleaning Paint, $3.20 a gal.

FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 No. Main Street

You Can Buy Here
Bigelow, Alex. Smith and almost all the other famous carpets in all sizes.
Broadloom by the yard.
JOSEPH **TUNICK** SONS
PORT CHESTER 1300

THE NEW MODERNIZED
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER
DEPARTMENT STORE

MOTHER'S DAY GIFTS
Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

GET IN TUNE WITH BLUE SKIES AND BALMY BREEZES!
SUMMER SUITS
OF COOL TROPICAL WORSTED
25.00 to 35.00
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES
Established 1867 Tel. 6070-71

NO FINER GIFT
than heart-warming FLOWERS
Mother's Day is Sunday, May 9th!

SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6100
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

CAKES
Mother's Day, May 9th
Remember her with a cake
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 MAIN STREET PHONE 814

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3337

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET PHONE 615

Your Victory Garden Starts at WALLACE'S
LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

It's Our 74th Anniversary Sale
Starting Friday, May 7th through Saturday, May 15

If you cannot come, Phone Lucy Luckey
2500
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Curtains, Drapes, Spreads
BETTER THAN EVER
LEVINE'S
VALUES SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-6772

Domestic Paint Co.
Wallpaper—Art Supplies
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE
BRANCH 89-61 165TH ST., JAMAICA

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-3153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
VIRGINIA 7-5656
Jamaica Ave., Corner 170th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

FUR STORAGE
Remodeling and Repairing at our usual low summer rates
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, at 104th Street
Vi. 9-8314

Phone Virginia 7-1056—1057
Bangert's Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Serving the Nation Since 1874
WALK-OVER
MAIN-SPRING ARCH SHOES
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves
8515 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

GELLER'S
Curtain & Linen Shop
Slip Covers Made to Order
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6602, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

J. E. Thompson CORPORATION
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WANT TO SELL OR BUY A HOME? SEE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
ROCHESTER REALTOR
302 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5580

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 97
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR

Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

CHARLES W. GRABAU
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

FOR MOTHER
Homestead Candies
39 North Park Avenue RVC 3749

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
36 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 0750—Mamaroneck 2040
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 224

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Service Stations:
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, INC.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 2068, W. P. 2849

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Our Spring collection is complete—Suits, coats, dresses, furs, millinery and sportswear.
THE IMPERIAL
225 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued from previous page)

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Women $6.95 and up
For Men $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called for and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harold's Beauty Salon
806 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-5026

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLOTTE DeB. GILMAN, Broker
Associated with
Bowen, Perry & Fobes, Inc.
EMPIRE BUILDING 2-2351

DOROTHY MACOMBER
203 University Building
Phone 2-3718
HAIRDRESSING
MANICURES
PERMANENTS

Fabrics of Distinction
Silks—Woolens—Cottons
Linens
The Fabric Center
466 South Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-309 N. Salina St.
325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Hear the Orgatron
Sold only at
GODARD PIANO COMPANY
KNABE and MASON & HAMLIN
PIANOS
527 S. Warren Street Second Floor

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

ACME RADIO SERVICE
Roy C. Stage, Est. 1923
Radio Sets and
Public Address Systems
265 Erie Blvd., W. Phone 2-8686

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137
FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 324 E. Washington St.

TROY

TROJAN HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware Merchandise
Oil Burner Repairs
Plumbing Supplies
Congress and 4th Sts. Tel. Troy 1138

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4912

GUY BASILE
INSURANCE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 623 EAGLE ST.

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Gladstone 1931. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds
and
Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

Stone's Storewide
22nd Anniversary Sale!
MEN'S — BOYS' — GIRLS'
May 1 — May 15
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
190 MAIN STREET W. P. 1979

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

FUR STORAGE
Our cold storage vaults are ready to receive your Winter furs for Summer safe keeping.
Projansky's
166 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
COLD STORAGE
363 Mamaroneck Ave., near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

Hardware
Paints and Varnishes
Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc.,
at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WHITE'S 99 Main St.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1455
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Poulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

Tel. Beverly 7-7466 83 Aqueduct Ave.
Beverly ·Painters· Decorators
Interior and Exterior Painting
Decorators and Paperhangers
Free estimates on request
We do all jobs, big and small

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Special Wednesdays and Saturdays

De Roberts
Experts in Permanent Waving
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-eighth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

The arms of Costa Rica were chosen by decree, September 28, 1848, and modified to their present form on November 27, 1905. The design is characteristic of the country which comprises about 23,000 square miles of irregular tableland, and boasts mountain peaks more than 10,000 feet high, many of which are volcanic. In the center of the shield are three volcanoes united by a valley separating two oceans. At the extreme left, on the horizon line, is a rising sun. A vessel in full sail appears on each of the seas. Five silver stars arranged in an arc are set in the blue sky above the peaks of the volcanoes.

The two myrtle branches in the upper part of the shield are united and half covered by a white ribbon bearing the inscription, "República de Costa Rica," in golden letters. The name means "rich coast" and was given to the district by Christopher Columbus in 1502.

28—Costa Rica

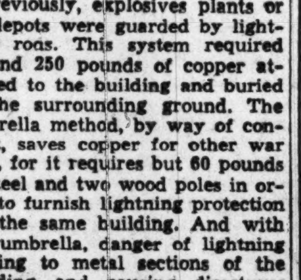
On top of the shield is a blue ribbon tied in the shape of a crown and bearing in its upper curve the name "America Central" in silver letters.

(Tomorrow: Dominican Republic)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Ordnance Plants Can Be Protected by "Lightning Umbrellas"?

A wire "umbrella" has been developed by Westinghouse engineers to shield vital explosives plants and oil storage depots from lightning damage. Its construction involving a minimum of strategic materials, the "umbrella" readily sheds lightning streaking earthward at 11 million miles a minute.



Some years ago, the late Dr. Charles L. G. Fortescue, noted lightning expert, developed an improved method of stringing a grounded wire above power transmission lines to lead direct bolts of lightning harmlessly to the earth.

The "umbrella" makes use of the same principle. It consists simply of a steel wire strung above the building it is to protect. The wire is anchored on tall wooden uprights at each end and is then connected to steel rods buried in the ground.

Previously, explosives plants or oil depots were guarded by lightning rods. This system required around 250 pounds of copper attached to the building and buried in the surrounding ground. The umbrella method, by way of contrast, saves copper for other war uses, for it requires but 60 pounds of steel and two wood poles in order to furnish lightning protection for the same building. And with the umbrella, danger of lightning leaping to metal sections of the building and causing disastrous sparks has been eliminated.

As the result of years of study of lightning strokes on power lines it has been calculated that each square mile of sky looses about 10 thunderbolts earthward each year.

Today's gigantic ordnance plants commonly include hundreds of buildings spread over an area so large that each plant is virtually certain to be the target for lightning strokes several times a year.

Just one of those strokes could cause a truly disastrous fire or explosion if the plant lacked effective devices to protect it.

—W. P. Keasbey

Did You Know That—

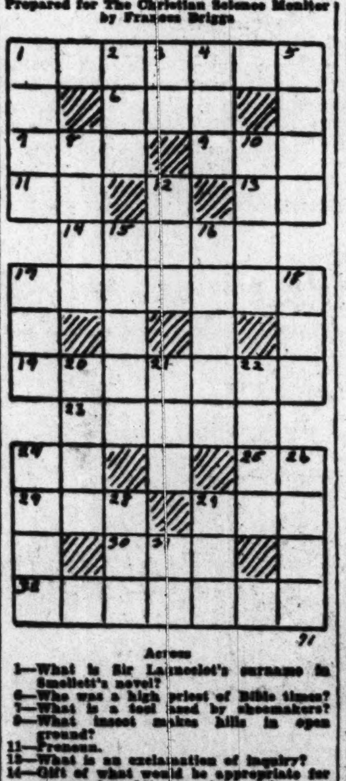
A loaf of bread, frozen when fresh, tastes equally good after 3 weeks in the refrigerator?

Because so many sheep-shearers are in the armed forces or employed in war industries, state agricultural colleges in sheep country have been conducting short training courses in shearing?

A synthetic rubber tire just sent to Washington from Akron, Ohio, is reported to be the first to be made entirely of government-produced materials?

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



91

Across

1—What is Sir Launcelot's surname in Smollett's novel?
6—Who was a high priest of Bible times?
7—What is a tool used by shoemakers?
9—What insect makes hills in open ground?
11—Pronoun.
13—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
14—Gift of what would be appropriate for a second wedding anniversary?
17—What composer was termed the "Waltz King"?
19—What actor was famed for his Shakespearean roles?
23—Anecdote is what?
24—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
25—Who was the Egyptian sun-god?
27—To stay or fall behind.
29—What is "that mighty instrument of little men"?
30—To employ.
32—What is the principal river in China?

Down

1—What English poet do you associate with Stoke Poges?
2—Elongated fish.
3—Symbol for aluminum is what?
4—By way of.
5—What was first name of Mr. Thomas, American clock manufacturer?
8—What American painter is remembered especially for his historical canvases?
10—"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good —— from a far country."
12—Epoch.
15—What is surname of the fictional Little Nell?
16—What tool bores holes larger than those made by a gimlet?
17—What is first name of Slick, hero of various humorous narratives by Judge T. C. Haliburton
18—Musical note.
20—On what continent do tigers live?
21—What is highest level of anything?
22—Chelys played by ancient Greeks was what?
24—Would you ride, play, or sail a chitarrone?
26—Before.
28—What is a piece of ordnance?
29—Would you eat, wear, or row a pinche?
31—Solicitor General (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Following the example of the Fighting French and the Free Polish and Norwegian governments, Yugoslavia's government-in-exile at London has issued its own stamps, which have just reached this country. The Yugoslavian stamps consist of a set of four values, two, three, five and 10 dinara, each bearing the picture of King Peter II. The stamps commemorate the second anniversary of King Peter's reign and bear the dates "March 27, 1941-1943" across the top. The two dinara, illustrated here, is blue, the three a slate color, the five carmine and the 10 dinar is black.

Ecuador has commemorated Vice-President Wallace's good-will tour of Central and South America with six overprints of its 1938 constitutional issue. The 50 centavo and one and two sucre regular postal issues and the same values of airmails have been overprinted with the words:

"Bienvenido—Wallace Abril 15—1943."

From England comes word of a pending issue by the Netherlands Government for its Dutch West Indies possession of Curaçao. "Stamp Collecting," a London philatelic weekly, carries an illustration of the stamp, a one and one-half cent value, with the information that it is to be issued in June. Pictured on the stamp are the three generations of the Royal Netherlands family—Queen Wilhelmina, Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana and their three children, the Princesses Beatrix, Irene and Margriet. The illustration obviously is a composite photograph in which the figure of Queen Wilhelmina has been inserted since she has been in England, since Margriet was born at Ottawa, Canada, last January.

Heating System

Honeybees survive the cold of winter by clinging together in a great ball, the bees on the inside frequently changing places with those on the cold outside layer.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"We have our coal bin crammed clear full."

In Lighter Vein

Didn't You Know?

"Do you know how these economists figure out the cost of living?"

"Sure. They take your income—whatever it may be—and add 10 per cent."—Pathfinder.

Radio Is So Wonderful!

Announcer: "And here is the 9 o'clock news at five minutes past 9 for the benefit of those thousands of listeners who usually rush to switch on the news at just about this time."— Punch ©.

A Verse for Today ...

Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance.—Ps. 32:7

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sympathetic Ears

New York City

Most of us still recall sagas of the party-line era, when neighbors seemed to know our needs as soon as we did, and when the milk of human kindness brought assistance from wholly unexpected sources.

Today, because we have surrendered much of this familiarity, we regret that our messages are still sometimes heard by sympathetic ears; namely, those of telephone and telegraph operators. It is seldom, however, that one finds such a modern version of party-line assistance as came into the recent experience of one soldier.

He had been returned to a West Coast city for hospitalization, and wired an eastern friend news of his return and a request for cash. The following day, much to his surprise, he received a dollar bill attached to a note sent by the operator who had handled his message. The note read:

"Good morning, Jerry: I know you will be surprised, but don't get mad at me—here is some money until you hear from Jeanne in Brooklyn. I am the operator who took your wire this evening, and I so much want to do my Boy Scout deed for the day—I think this will even things up. It makes me happy to do this little bit for one of our grand young fellows who have so gallantly gone to bat for us; so here is hoping I have given you just a little pleasure, that you are not too bad off, and that you will get a nice furlough and get well soon."

NEWS ITEM— ELIZABETH, N.J.-- BARBERS RAISE PRICE OF HAIRCUTS TO $1.00 & SHAVES TO 40¢.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One of Those Happy Mistakes*

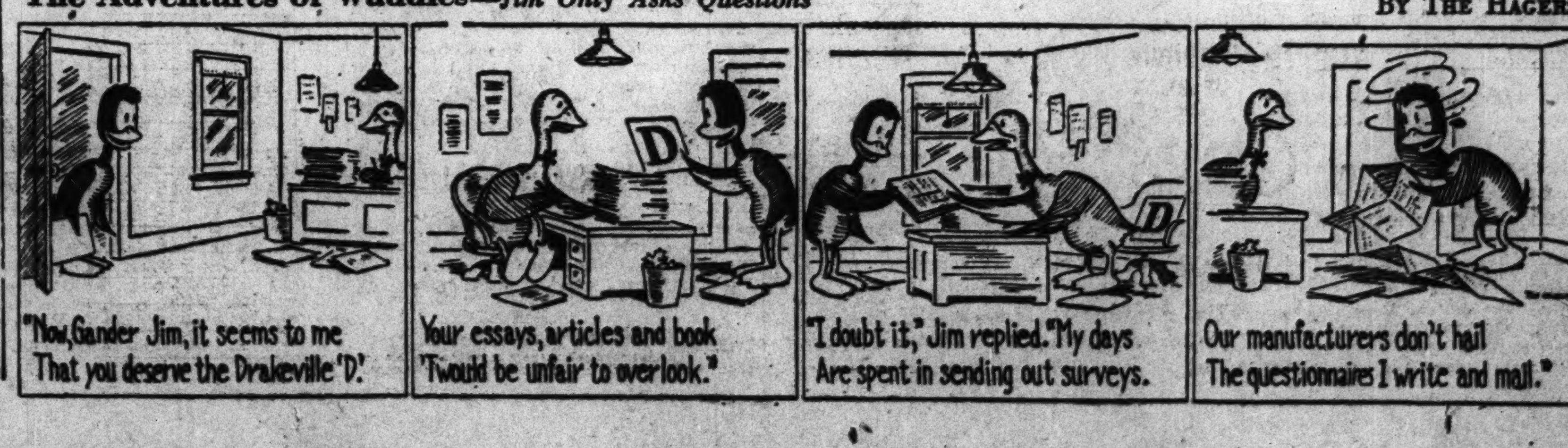
By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks for the Welcome*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jim Only Asks Questions*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stop Inflation—Stop Strikes

Quick passage of the amended Connally bill by the Senate undoubtedly expresses the strong feeling of the public as well as Congress about strikes in wartime. The firmer attitude it reflects should help the coal miners to think twice before staging another walkout. It should help other groups to realize that no special interest can be placed ahead of the national purpose to win the war. Yet it would be well for the public—and particularly for Congress—to recognize that something more is required than just passing a law.

The Nazis keep their factories going by Gestapo methods, but even constant coercion does not obtain all-out production. Even if strikes were prevented by making them crimes, the main trouble, of which strikes are a most glaring symptom, would remain. That trouble is the failure to stop inflation in the United States. Anti-strike legislation; pleas or bludgeons for the miners; Mr. Ickes's regulations to dole out coal; plans for a 48-hour week or other devices for hiding a pay increase—all these are merely papering the cracks.

Price Administrator Brown was talking in the right direction when he promised the miners to "roll back prices." But the promise risks dangerous delusions because the Government has not so far displayed any signs of being able to fulfill it. The Government is not "holding the line" against inflation, and has not taken some of the steps elementary to any effective program, such as adequate taxation to draw off surplus buying power. It has not moved to check farm-price increases by subsidies on the products most needed; instead Congress has pushed through bills to inflate prices on cotton and other supplies in which there are surpluses.

The Government's failure to halt inflation and the public distrust of its ability to halt mounting living costs places the Government in a bad position in dealing with strikes. This is not to say that strikes or other pressures of organized groups to obtain special consideration—certainly not such attitudes as Mr. Lewis's, which refuses to use the machinery set up for adjusting wage disputes—are justified. Unorganized Americans have had few increases in income, many increases of outgo. It is time the Government gave them some protection by resisting the unions and the Farm Bloc.

But so long as the Government gives way to political pressures of either group, it is in a weak position against the other. Price ceilings and rationing may help check inflation but so long as excess buying power is not drawn off, the tendency is to create black markets and chiseling. Mr. Lewis is not the whole cause of the mine strike; he could do little if the miners hadn't felt the increase in living costs. And other labor leaders will not hold back if he wins concessions.

The strikes are simply surface symptoms of the deeper failure to stop the rise in living costs. Every kind of action that will be effective must be taken to stop strikes. But action that stops inflation will come nearer to removing causes than will legislation to make them illegal.

Kiska—What Score?

The United States Navy's communiqués concerning attacks on Kiska are about as informative as the baseball box score line, "no runs, no hits, no errors."

Almost daily the bombers go over; lately the Army has been sending its Lightning fighters; but on a typical day it is reported, "Bad weather prevented complete observation of results."

Behind that curtain of fog over the Aleutians something is going on that puzzles and bothers Americans. Reports persist that the occupiers dive into rocky caves at the approach of attacking planes, then scurry out to use the gravel so conveniently blasted loose by the Americans to continue construction of their fighter runways. Thus the attacks proceed, fair weather and foul, but the Japanese installations, for all the American people can learn, grow tighter, and more menacing from day to day.

It is plain, even to laymen, that a Japanese fighter base on Kiska, combined with submarine and surface ship facilities there, not only represent an aggressive threat to Alaska and the American mainland, but also stand as an important strategic defense against American attack from the North.

The planes make their bombing runs, hits are scored, the other side never seems to have any innings—but neither are they put out.

How long are we going to have that sort of game?

The "Weaker Sex"

They used to call woman the weaker sex. She wasn't strong enough for hard jobs, they used to say. She couldn't take it. Women seldom argued this point. They just accepted the role and let it go at that.

Now that the men are off to war, women seem to have developed a sudden muscle, a toughness that no one suspected. There's Adeline Richards, radio officer on a merchant ship. She has made six trips across the Atlantic. On her last trip, the ship encountered a storm so wild that it washed lifeboats, ventilators, and cabin contents away, and subjected Adeline to rather rough treatment. Still Adeline is eager to get back to sea.

In New Hampshire, women will man fire towers for the first time in the history of that State. They will perform all the duties ordinarily expected of men, such as packing in supplies at their station, cutting wood and carrying on general maintenance work.

When Victoria Zacchini's brother went to war, she took over his job. He was a human projectile in the circus. The Zacchinis have been human cannonballs for some years, but this is the first time any of their women folk have taken over. Victoria is not only making good, but she is putting the male Zacchinis to shame. When Victoria comes shooting out of the cannon, she doesn't stop until she has cleared 200 feet. "This is the highest, longest jump any Zacchini has done in 20 years of being human bullets," says her father.

Can it be that the "weaker sex" has just been "playing foxy" all this time?

Boundaries and Horizons

Improvement in the atmosphere surrounding Russian relations with other United Nations, noted in these columns a few days ago, continues. Joseph E. Davies's new mission to Moscow, this time as special representative of the President of the United States, and with the reported purpose of arranging a personal meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin, is illustrative of the hope in official quarters that basic and far-reaching understanding is obtainable.

To this add (1) Polish Premier Sikorski's speech in which he declared that friendship with Russia continues to be a guiding principle of Polish foreign policy, and (2) the letter just addressed by Premier Stalin to Ralph Parker of the New York Times. In this reply to questions put to him by Mr. Parker, the Soviet leader states that Russia desires a strong and independent Poland as a neighbor after this war and will work in a spirit of good-neighborliness or in an alliance for mutual assistance with Poland for security against aggression.

This statement should help to clear the air of oppressive suspicions which might otherwise hinder United Nations progress in the war, and which the Nazis recently were able to exploit in their charge that Russians had murdered Polish officers. Back of the dispute which developed between Russia and Poland around this Nazi charge were known to lie other questions. One of these pertained to the Polish frontier, and back of this in turn lay doubts as to Poland's status as a nation.

Mr. Stalin's letter does not touch the question of the boundaries. But, in stating that he looks forward to a strong Poland, the Soviet leader knows that he will be interpreted in United Nations capitals as ready to adjust border questions in a way which will assure Polish self-respect and independence.

Before this war is over, the Poles may in any case find themselves favored in ways that are not yet officially discussed. For example, what is to become of East Prussia after the war?

Is it possible that adjustments so much to Polish advantage could be achieved in the west that some sacrifices in the east would appear feasible to Polish leaders? Meanwhile the question of boundaries is less urgent than the need of preserving, nay, developing United Nations unity. For this must be kept a dynamic force not only for prosecution of the war but for a great moral and organizational offensive on the peace front where the triumphs of the battlefield must be turned into victories for the peoples.

We heard a transplanted Southerner say the other day that he was kind of glad he was up North where they didn't have hot biscuits because he couldn't get enough butter to put on 'em anyhow

---

If you want to know where all those nice little $5 leather brief cases have gone to, well, they've gone to $17.50.

Our Readers Say—

"Such Acts . . . Are Treason"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have two sons in the armed services of our country. Their ancestors fought in the American Revolution, the Civil War and in the last war. One is a Marine and has been in the front lines in Guadalcanal; the other has been on a destroyer on convoy duty in the Atlantic.

Each one of them makes light of the risks he is assuming. There is no grumble about pay, about long hours or about hardships. Yet in their letters there is a haunting question! Are we fighting for liberty? Are we risking our lives for freedom or are we protecting the rights and interests of a few men who at the opportune moment take advantage of our country's difficulties in order to advance their own selfish interests—like the coal miners' leader?

I urge that we, the free people of the United States, compel our elected representatives to put an end to this exploitation of our misfortunes.

John L. Lewis openly defies the authority of government, and endeavors to dictate his selfish policies on the people of this country. He threatened to sabotage the entire war effort.

I consider that the practices of this man endanger the lives of my sons, that through his ruthless and total disregard for the well-being of this country he is endangering the lives of countless others.

I consider that such acts, whether they are so defined upon the statute books of our country or not, are treason, and we should treat those acts accordingly.

New York — F. W. BEINECKE

The Man Who Started It

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a Corporal here at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and have been assigned to work in the Regiment Chapel with the Chaplains. A few weeks ago while making plans for the Easter Outdoor Service that we held on the parade ground, our Regimental Chaplain, Capt. Donald F. Perron, told me of his experiences with flowers in the Island of Trinidad where he had had the boys at Mother's Day time telegraph flowers home to their loved ones in the States.

We get a copy of The Christian Science Monitor and after reading the Editorial Page article, "Soldiers Don't Forget," by Helen Henley, I showed it to him and he told me he was the Chaplain who proposed it. He is Regimental Chaplain for the 377th Infantry Regiment here at Ft. Sam Houston. He formerly was a missionary to the Islands and then served for eighteen months on Trinidad before coming to this Regiment.

Cpl. GEORGE M. GIBSON
Service Co., 377th Inf. Reg.
Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

"They *Offer* Their Lives"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was very gratifying to read the letter from "Junius" in The Christian Science Monitor. From the first time I heard the statement "They give their lives" in connection with the War Bond Drive, I have felt that the slogan was far too definite and final and did not hold much hope for our servicemen.

It might be nice to have other readers express their opinions on this subject so that there might be some definite trend applied in future war drives where the statement is not negative in referring to our boys in the war effort.

We cannot say that all who go into battle are doomed and will be called upon to give their lives. On the contrary there is great hope that most of them will live to see the fruits of their unselfed labor.

Why not "They OFFER their lives"?

Chicago — S. C. K.

'Ask in Faith, Nothing Wavering'

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has been in our home since January, 1909. It was a wonderful help in World War One and still is.

In a recent number there was an article in the "Our Readers Say" column that interested me very much. The writer objects to the slogan "They Give Their Lives" and says it should be "They Lend Their Lives." In the same paper was one entitled "Power belongs to God." Which thought shall we accept?

In 1918 our son served in France and prayers were made for him and he knew it, especially in one instance where his need was great. He returned safely later on. Let us "ask in faith, nothing wavering" and we shall see results. (Mrs.) NELLIE H. MCLEOD

Kingston, Pa.

"They Lend Their Lives"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think "Junius's" objection to the phrase, "They give their lives, you lend your dollars," is splitting hairs. It seems clear, too, that "Junius" has never "lent" his life to a war nor has anyone near and dear who is doing so now. No, "Give" is the word, because the life is temporarily *given*, not lent—and it too often will be "given" permanently.

Oteen, N. C. — F. AMBURY

[Editor's Note—"Junius" is known to the Editor to have a son who is a Navy flier in the Pacific.]

"In Britain's Interest"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to register a protest at your stand that the Administration's war strategy should not be interfered with. That was decided at Casablanca in Britain's interest. Japan is our enemy number one and should be dealt with accordingly. Of course, Easterners fear Hitler, while we even in the Middle West fear Japan, and they are being allowed to dig in so that they may bomb us at any time. Of course, pray to see Hitler thwarted, but Japan first.

Evanston, Ill. (Mrs.) MARY A. EDWARDS

New Labor Winning Friends?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Has it occurred to you that labor is winning millions of new friends in this country with the influx of white-collar workers and professional people into the factories?

Los Angeles — N. M.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Do They Like the Rain?

Where *Are* the Isolated?

Apparently we had taken the wrong branch of the road. This one led no place. In fact it had long ago ceased being a road, and the two indistinct tracks we had been following these past long, mountain miles now faded completely in the clump of choke cherries. A very pretty clump it was, too, but we were looking for the grove of weeping spruce the Government bulletin averred grew in these hills. We felt we should check on that information; we had once heard of a man who had heard of a man who had found a mistake in a Government bulletin.

And so it was the weeping spruce that had enticed us off the main county road in the first place, but the enchanting wildness of the primeval growth had drawn us on and on to this remote spot. We were now deep in wild country. We turned off the motor and got out to admire the choke cherries and the broad-leaf maple. The flowers on the ceanothus were blue and bright. Wild grape ran in great circles around and between the cherries and maples. Stillness was all around us. We were in a new, untouched world.

* * *

Suddenly we heard a noise. Something was coming through the brush downhill toward us. In this faraway place deer would be on no such familiar terms with human beings as to deliberately approach one. A bear might be curious and unafraid too. Our hearts beat a little faster at that thought. Motionless we stood, and waited in silence. Closer and closer came sounds of brush being pushed down, twigs accidentally snapped off. Now it was just above us. Breathlessly we waited. The bushes parted. We were conscious first of two dark eyes. Then he stepped into the clearing—an Indian boy. He was probably about 14 years old, barefooted, shirtless, his one apparent garment the remnants of faded blue jeans.

"Well, hello there!" we called.

He fixed his dark eyes steadily on us, and made no answer. "What a pleasant surprise," we chatted briskly. "And you are right in time. We were just going to have some lunch."

We got our lunch-box out of the car.

"How nice to have a guest," we went on. "Here, have a sandwich."

He accepted the sandwich without comment, looked it over carefully, bit into it slowly, and ate it with no particular sign of relish.

* * *

We worked up a sort of conversation out of direct questions and the briefest of answers. Did he live near by? Yes. Were there many neighbors? No. Was hunting good? Kinda. Were there lots of deer? Sure. How about fishing? No good now. All of which netted us one conclusion: this was faraway, backwoods country indeed. This boy could know nothing of the world about him. He probably had no idea there was a war going on. Lucky kid! We handed him another sandwich.

His innocence of the world and its affairs intrigued us. Our mind began to play. What would this boy think were he suddenly to catch a glimpse of the world beyond these mountains? Then we had an idea. We stepped over to the car. Perhaps we weren't playing fair. Perhaps we should warn him. We might even frighten him so as to send him dashing up the mountainside. Nevertheless, we were determined to bring a glimmer of something into those noncommittal eyes. We pressed the radio button, and waited.

Music! A man singing, "I don't want to walk without you, baby." It was a familiar voice. Half-consciously we were trying to place it, as our eyes eagerly watched the young Indian.

Quietly we waited. Nothing happened.

Apparently the conversation was still all ours. Aloud and of ourselves we asked the question, "Who is that singing?"

The boy took a bite of sandwich, then slowly turned those dark eyes on us. There was a glimmer of something in them now, and it was not particularly complimentary to us.

"That's Bing," he said. "Bing Crosby."

Sometimes I am tempted to wonder just where isolationism finds a home nowadays.

V. L. I.

Mirror of World Opinion

About Postwar Germany

It seems to me that if we are to hope for a reawakening of democratic instincts in Germany, we must recognize as fundamental the right of Germans themselves to determine what the structure of their own government is to be. Perhaps there will be some who favor a federal state, but so far as I can see all the evidence supports the belief that the overwhelming majority have no desire to see the re-establishment of the clumsy barriers which formerly separated one German region from others. . . .

Is it not wholly obvious that Hitlerism grew strong in South German Bavaria, which protected radical reactionary groups against intervention by the Central Government? Is it not equally obvious that more opposition to Naziism was manifest in Prussia than elsewhere? Is not the weakness of Baden in the critical years an excellent proof of the instability of provincial legislatures?

The tide of hostility to Germany will be strong and perhaps more violent and destructive than we now imagine. This fact is inevitable, and the only thing we can do is to set up military government for a period of time. This government must be stern and just. But I am sure that when its task has been completed, the cause of peace will be seen only if the provisions of the Atlantic Charter are applied to every people and to every part of the world.—DR. GEORGE N. SHUSTER, President of Hunter College, as quoted in *Aufbau*, New York, anti-Nazi German newspaper.

"We Will Pay the Cost"

And if our lines should form and break
Because of things you failed to make,
The extra tank or ship or plane
For which we waited, all in vain,
And the supplies that never came,
Will you then come and take the blame?
For we, not you, will pay the cost
Of battles you, not we, have lost.

—Written by a Marine while on battle station in the South Pacific, and reprinted in the *Chicago Daily News*.

The Wide Horizon

Skyways *and* Highways

By Sydney A. Clark

Whenever any new and spectacular story about airplane development, particularly as regards postwar travel, is announced or rumored a few conservative persons and praisers-of-times-past are heard to exclaim: "Pretty soon there'll be no need for railways or long-distance highways."

In general they are the same folk who darkly opined, three decades ago, that the movies would destroy the legitimate theater, and who were fairly certain, two decades ago, that the radio would destroy the newspapers. Let them find reassurance in the numerous and convincing reports now coming out of South America that the skyways and the highways have become working friends and are advancing together. The railways may have to work out major adjustments but they too will carry on successfully.

South America is a huge laboratory of transportation and in that continent it has become abundantly clear that as the airplane networks advance, the Pan American Highway and its networks of auxiliary roads similarly advance. Each school of traffic aids the other in a mighty way. Air lines are not ruthless competitors of roads but are essentially a part of the impetus that drives them on, though the first immediate effect may seem to be quite otherwise. Colombia is a case in point.

* * *

More than twenty years ago this great country of fertile valleys, towering mountain chains and *sabanas* (high grassy lands) was knitted together by the most complete and efficient air network in the Western Hemisphere. Initiated by German interests and called Scadta (taken over by the Colombian government in 1940 and renamed Avianca) this remarkable network seemed to snatch Colombia from the ox-cart era and transform it overnight into a modern country but actually material civilization lagged until the government saw that only roads, working together with the air lines, could really modernize its cities and its extensive countryside. Human wants were created by plane traffic but they could not be widely satisfied until roads were built to complement the airways. Colombia became one of the most active and helpful collaborators in the construction of the Pan American Highway and is today "going modern" at a great clip because earth and sky motors work together.

Collaboration has supplanted competition in every part of South and Central America. The air lines have mushroomed fantastically in the last two or three years but the more they expand the more urgently roads too are rushed to completion. When this writer flew over the Panagra route to Chile and Argentina in 1940 the American-controlled air lines totaled about 26,000 miles and the Axis-controlled lines about 23,000 miles.

The Axis interests have now been completely suppressed but the total mileage of routes regularly flown in Latin lands is reported at close to 100,000 miles. There are 44 air lines, against 18 in the United States and the scheduled stops are 750, against 240 in the States. Simultaneously the Pan American Highway System, with its numerous branches tying in all the national capitals, and with hundreds of "twigs" sprouting from the branches, grows at the phenomenal pace of Jack's beanstalk. Before Christmas of this year the fabulous earth-lane leading from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, will be ready, at least for army use.

* * *

Only on two or three short sections will railways or sea-ferries still have to serve as temporary stopgaps. So great is the distance between these termini that it is often measured in degrees of latitude rather than in mere miles. Fairbanks is just a hundred degrees farther north than Buenos Aires (and Santiago de Chile). A hundred degrees equal 28 per cent of the earth's circumference.

In two very practical ways the Main Street of the Hemisphere will aid the air lines. It can serve as a 15,000 foot marker or "air beam" to guide pilots up and down the western world and it can provide "flight strips" by the simple expedient of widening the road at certain points to permit emergency or even regular landing fields. This will save the cost of hacking from jungle or forest large clearings for new airports.

Henry A. Wallace has pointed out that highways, more than anything else, permit the ordered economic development of any country. This thesis has been proved in many a backward land which perhaps thought it could leap into modernity with the plane. If there is to be hope for the world this Century of the Common Man must also be the Century of Co-operation. It is clearly encouraging to witness the obvious success of a large-scale experiment in practical co-operation as airplane and motor car travel together toward the future.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.